AND STRENGTH.

hardson's Concentrated
Wine Bitters,
Bottles, and the ingredients to make
pressed packages; for sale by all the
W. I. Goods Dealers in Boston and
gents in all the principal towns thro'-
Southern and Western States.
INGTON, corner of Sackville street,
for the British Provinces.
W. G. SKINNER, and PERRY
horized travelling agents.
nover Street, Boston.
0 cents per paper.
cted from a large number of Editoria

From the Dover, (N. H.) Gazette.
itters.—In our columns may be found
egetable Bitters, prepared by Dr. S.
Reading, Mass. They are, as said to
of a variety of valuable and purely
m our own experience as well as oth-
of their renovating and invigorating
We have a good opinion of the Bit-
ack nostrum, but discovered, prepared
hysician, a graduate of the College of
has said but little by way of pulling
to those who try them to judge them-
that many are liable to in the spring
lity, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Nervous
hesitate to say that these Bitters wil
and effectual restorative. As goodl
st of earthly blessings, we would early
er such diseases, to make trial of Dr.
ey can do no harm and may do much
in many cases they have. Vegeta-
ns are unquestionably the most con-
n.
m the News-Letter, Exeter, N. H.
Bitters, advertised in another column,
his vicinity by gentlemen who are not
bitters (any more than the good gift
for the PLEASURE of it. We have
nselves, being quite bitter enough al-
rue, wormwood or quassia. Never-
he prevalent diseases enumerated in
bliged to become either a 'pill swal-
we should be inclined to call at Grant's
Health and Strength' of Doctor Rich-

County Democrat, Taunton, Mass.
—Of the numerous medicines which
er from time to time, we know but
e known only to those who have made
r. S. O. Richardson's Bitters we are
hese Bitters we used in our family last
ty and headache, and much relief was
e who may be subject to nervous head-
very beneficial—they proved so in the

From the Barnstable Patriot.
GTH!'—To regain or preserve these,
Nothing that we know of will do it
m weather, than 'Dr. Richardson's
ry 'em—the strictest temperance man
lcohol in them. There is no more of
ary to preserve the SPIRIT of the
which they are compounded.
l retail, at the DOCT'S OFFICE,
OSTON.
, and E. MASON, wholesale agents

ENRY HOWE; S. Paris, A. Field;
, Harrison, G. & F. Blake; North
Denmark, Gibson & Ingalls; Brown-
, H. C. Buswell; Lovell, J. Walk-
Bridgton, C. Parker.—ep6mo52

R, LUMBER.

ng materials may be had on de-
notice, such as clear, merchant-
(thick and thin,)—square timber
tters, joist, &c. Clapboards and
Lime and Brick. Laths, Win-
, sheet Lead, Zinc, &c. &c. on
GOODNOW, at Norway-Vill-
, Jr., at Steep Falls.
842. tf 49

f Foreclosure.

ice that I am Mortgagee of a cer-
nd the buildings thereon, situated
of Oxford, bounded and descri-
cing the easterly end of Lot No
ge containing fifty acres—Also,
, and for further description ref-
Mortgage given by Nicholas B.
laverhill, County of Essex, and
s. to the subscribers, dated Sept.
in Oxford Registry, Western Dis-
3 & 551; and the conditions of
een broken, he claims possession
premises and a foreclosure of said
the Statute in such case made
WILLIAM MOORE.
1842. *5

F. MARBLE,
TY SHERIFF,
AND & OXFORD,
LAND, ME.

! Spring Goods!!

F. KITTREDGE,

his friends and the public gener-
just received from Boston a good

GOODS,

OW PRICES for CASH, or approv

nds to keep, on hand all kinds of
UMBER,
Shingle and Clapboards.
th, 1842. tf 49

L F. RAWSON,
ty Sheriff,
, OXFORD COUNTY.
Mail, or otherwise, promptly at-
41

ors' & Guardians'
DEEDS
SALE, AT THE
EMOCRAT OFFICE.

HY LUDDEN,
EY AT LAW,
-VILLAGE, ME.

Oxford Democrat.

No. 8, Vol. 2, New Series. Paris, Maine, Tuesday, June 28, 1842. Old Series, No. 19, Vol. 9.

POETRY.

THE SUM OF LIFE.

BY J. O. ROCKWELL.

Searcher of Gold, whose days and nights
All waste away in anxious care—
Estranged from all of life's delights,
Unlearned in all that is most fair—
Who sailest not with easy glide,
But delvest in the depths of tide,
And struggles in the foam—
Oh! come and view this life of graves—
Death's northern sea of frozen waves—
And mark out thy home.

Lover of Women, whose sad heart
Wastes like a fountain in the sun,
Clings most where most its pain does start,
Dies by the light it lives upon—
Come to the land of graves; for here
Are beauty's smile and beauty's tear,
Gathered in holy trust;
Here slumber forms as fair as those
Whose cheeks now living, shame the rose—
Their glory turned to dust.

Lover of Fame, whose foolish thought
Steals onward from the waves of time—
Tell me what goodness hath it brought,
Atoning for that restless crime?
The spirit-mansion desolate,
And open to the storms of late,
The absent soul is fear—
Bring home the thoughts and come with me,
And see where all thy pride must be:
Searcher of Fame, look here.

And Warrior then with showy plume,
That goest to the bugle's call—
Come and look down—this lonely tomb
Shall hold thee and thy glories all:
The haughty brow—the manly frame—
The daring deeds—the sounding fame—
Are trophies but for death!
And millions who have toiled like thee
Are strayed, and here they sleep; and see,
Does glory lend them breath?

From Longfellow's Balm of Life.

WHAT THE HEART OF THE YOUNG SAID TO THE PSALMIST.

Tell me not in mournful numbers,
That our life is but a dream,
For the soul is dead that slumbers,
And things are not what they seem.

Life is real! life is earnest,
And the grave is not the goal;
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
Was not spoken of the soul.

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is our destin'd end or way;
But to act, that each to-morrow
Find us further than to-day.

Art is long and time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still like muffled drums are beating
Funeral marches to the grave!

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not dumb, like driven cattle—
Be a hero in the strife.

Trust no future howe'er pleasant,
Let the dead part bury its dead;
Act, act, in the living present,
Heart within and GOD o'erhead.

Lives of great men all remind us,
We can make our lives sublime;
And departing leave behind us,
Footsteps on the sands of time.

Footeps, that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwreck'd brother,
Seeing may take heart again.

Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving—still pursuing;
Learn to labor and to wait.

POPULAR TALES.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

RUNNING THE GAUNTLET;

Or, The Blockade of Buenos Ayres.

A TALE OF THE SEA.

BY PROFESSOR INGRAHAM.

In the year 1826, I was passenger on board a merchantmen bound to Buenos Ayres. After a long, but pleasant passage out, we arrived off Maldonado Castle, in the La Plata, one bright morning in November. As I went on deck, the sight of the land, which lay close a-beam, with the green trees and verdure, was a grateful object to the vision so long familiar only with the unvarying surface of the sea. The wind blew fair from the South, and we run up port Maldonado and along the shore, keeping a league from it, with a flowing sheet. At noon, we came in sight of the conical *Mount* of Monte Video, with its fortress, and a few hours afterwards, saw the towers, domes, and battlements of the city itself, over the land, about twelve miles distant. It was a bright cheerful afternoon, and many vessels were off the harbour, sailing this way and that, as if for the pleasure of motion. As we approached them, we saw they were armed schooners, brigs, and sloops of war, carrying the gay Brazilian flag. Farther up the river, above the city, we discovered several large vessels of war anchored.

Steadily we kept on our way, the captain giving orders to run near the mouth of the harbour, to give us a view of the city, as we passed up to Buenos Ayres. As we neared it, it presented a highly picturesque appearance. When within about four miles, an English letter of marque, which he had seen come out of the harbour and lay her course down the river, on coming near hauled her wind and came within speaking distance and hailed.

"Ship ahoy! are you bound up to Buenos Ayres?"

"Aye, aye!"

"I am sorry to tell you that a blockade was laid upon your port, by the Brazilian fleet, five days ago, and is now in full force. You will have to put into Monte Video which is held by their troops."

The English captain having given us this intelligence, again stood on his course down the river. This was unwelcome intelligence to our captain and to all on board. Our destination was Buenos Ayres, and to be compelled to substitute another port was mortifying as well as annoying. Our captain was a young and resolute man, and after pacing the deck a few moments in deep thought, turned to us and asked us whether we would be carried in to Monte Video, and probably be detained there for months, or try and run past the blockade. It was the unanimous decision *to run the gauntlet.* We were still standing on under all our sail, even to royals and a fore-topsail studding-sail, and the breeze was nearly aft, and fair as we could wish it. The captain now took his glass and surveyed the course before him. Directly in the mouth of the harbour, lay a dismasted line-of-battle ship, anchored fore and aft between the castles, and serving as a guard-ship, with her batteries commanding the approach as well as the inner harbour — Farther out, a mischievous looking brig of war lay-to, ready to move in any direction, and an armed schooner and a corvette were slowly beating up in the outer roads, to keep their ground; and a mile beyond them lay at anchor the British frigate Doris, under the command of Sir John Sinclair.

To attempt to run past, with our short distance from the shore, would inevitably expose us to the guns of the guard-ship, and a broadside from the brig, which was plainly lying-to there, to stop all vessels bound up, and escort them into the harbour of Monte Video. It was therefore necessary that we should brace up a little, and stand off from the land two or three points, to afford us any chance of escaping their shot, in our bold attempt.

"It is a great risk," said the captain, turning to me after the studding-sail had been taken in, the yards had been braced, and the ship had come up to her course. "We can beat any of their heavy sailing vessels if we can get the start of them. But I don't like the looks of that corvette, with her short tacks a-head there, nor those of the brig of war any better. Still we must venture something. If I don't get my cargo to Buenos Ayres, I lose fifty thousand dollars for my owners, and all I am worth in the world, for Monte Video will be no market with the scores of vessels with full freights, that will be forced in there. If we could have got here five days sooner, we should have anticipated this confounded blockade. As it is, we must run for it."

"Suppose you are taken?" asked a passenger.

"I lose the ship and cargo."

"It is a risk."

"I know it," answered the captain, after a pause. "I am at a loss what to do. At all events, I will crack on all sail and stand on and try it. If I find I can run by, I'll do it; if not, I shall heave to at the first gun and I shall then only be turned back."

With this calmer determidation, we kept on our course until the harbour opened to our view, exhibiting the town in its "bight" and a crowd of shipping at anchor, from the mast-heads of which, with the glass, we could see many an American flag was flying.

"As I expected," said the captain, impatiently; "they have stopped all vessels, and flour will sell in Monte Video now, for four dollars a barrel. Ah, there is the vessel waking up. See her braces fly! There she takes the wind, and is coming down upon us. The corvette has laid-to across our course waiting for us, and there comes that raking schooner on a dance to take a peep at us! It would be hard work to run the gauntlet here, with such wide-awake gentlemen at one's elbow, though I could have done it in the night. See how the brig comes down with a bone in her teeth!"

The Brizilian was indeed after us. He had evidently been laying-to there very quietly, expecting us to run into the harbour as we came abreast of it, when he saw us stand away and lay our course up the river. He now came towards us, lying close to the wind, and sailed well.—When within about half a mile, a small cloud of smoke darted swiftly and horizontally from her bows and the next moment came the sound of a gun and an eighteen pound shot went richochetting across our bow, within half cable's length.

"That is a language that don't need translating, if it is a Portuguese speaking to a Yankee," said the captain. "Let go, and clue up the royals, and stand-by, to bring the ship to!"

A second shot came from the brig, which passed *whizzing* between the fore and main top-masts, and struck the water a hundred fathoms to leeward.

"The gentleman is in a hurry," said the captain, coolly. "If I had a twenty-four pounder instead of these two twelves on board, I would try what sort of a mark his spars would make.—Bring the ship to, Mr. Brown," he said to his mate; "if we give them excuse for firing another gun, they will call it breaking the blockade, and confiscate ship and cargo."

In a minute afterwards, the ship was stationary, with her fore-topsail to the mast, and the brig of war coming within half gun-shot, also hove-to and sent a boat to board us. It soon came along side, and a rope was thrown over for the Lieutenant to get on board. He climbed lightly to the deck, and walking aft, civilly accosted the captain, who waited to receive him on his quarter deck. He was a slender, dark complexioned young man, with an exceedingly brilliant eye and ferocious moustache. His uniform, like that of all Brazilian officers, was elegant and dazzling in the extreme. He cast a rapid glance around on approaching the captain, and said in Portuguese,

"Are you captain of this ship?"

"I am sir," answered the captain, whose trade in those countries had made him familiar enough with the language to understand and speak it tolerably.

"You have almost had the audacity to break His Imperial majesty's blockade," answered the other, sternly.

"How should I know there was a blockade, until informed of it by you? I was bound to Buenos Ayres, and was prosecuting my voyage."

"You must put into Monte Video. Let me examine your ship's papers."

The captain invited him into the cabin, and after a quarter of an hour's absence they returned to the deck, when the officer, going to the side, ordered his boat to pull back to the brig.—The captain's face wore a peculiarly determined expression as he walked aft and glanced at the compass. The Brazilian officer came near him and said in a tone of authority, "You will now make sail and run for the harbour."

"Aye, aye, sir," answered the captain, with an alacrity that surprised me. "All hands to the weather braces! Mr. Brown see that you make the men work clumsily so that we shall have to wear the ship—for I want to gain time. The brig is standing back again."

"Aye, aye, sir," answered the mate, meeting and returning his glance.

The impatience of the Brazilian was illy concealed at the difficulty there was, after three several trials, in bringing the ship again to the wind, all which time she was drifting with the current.

"She works badly, sir," said the captain, as if apologizing to him; "had I not best give orders to wear?"

"Yes, otherwise it will be night before I get you into port," answered the officer; "your men are very awkward."

"They are awed by your presence, sir; they are poor fellows, sir, who have never seen an epaulette before."

Leaving, the officer without ascertaining or caring what impression his compliment had made upon him, the captain then went into the waist, where his mate stood with the speaking trumpet in his hand.

"Mr. Brown, give orkers to wear ship; do not be in a hurry, as I wish that corvette to get well off on her longest leg, which she is making on this tack, believing us safe under the wing of the brig. You may see my object in not letting the ship come to the wind again."

"Yes, sir," answered the intelligent mate.

"In five minutes we shall have the corvette a league to leeward, and the brig, if she still stands on her present course a league to windward. The schooner, which is but a mile astern, I see by the glass, carries but four guns, neither of which she can use in a chase. It is my determination, under the plea of wearing, and when we get the ship swung to the proper course, to make all sail and run between the two frigates you see anchored six miles above. They are full two miles apart, and if we take the centre of the space between, we may escape without a shot. At all events, I will make the trial; for this officer told me in the cabin that I had already made the attempt to force the blockade, and my ship and freight would no doubt come under confiscation. So I am resolved to save her or lose her manfully."

"What will you do with the Brazilian officer, sir?"

"Leave him to me," answered the captain, walking aft to where the lieutenant stood.

"You manage your ship unskillully, sir," said the Brazilian to him in an angry tone. "With this stiff wind, any vessel having the least pretensions to sailing, would have come easily up to the wind, instead of this awkward wearing."

"There is a strong current, sir, which heads her off," replied the captain, glancing at the compass. "When she falls off W. S. W., keep her so," he said in a low, emphatic tone to the man at the helm. The helmsman replied by a look of intelligence, and as the ship was now under headway, and coming round, he sent the wheel round with several rapid evolutions, and then brought her up.

"Steady!" cried the captain. "Haul in the fore and main tack! Lively, lively! Walk, walk with those sheets, and lay them well aft!—Set the jib and royals, Mr. Brown! Brace up sharp fore and aft, and don't spare your clew lines. We must shave a Jew's eye to weather the frigate on the starboard bow. I must go aft; I see the Brazilian is in a foam."

"How is this, sir! You are not wearing ship?" demanded the officer sternly.

"No. I am bound to Buenos Ayres, and shall be happy to take you as a passenger, unless you prefer going as a prisoner."

"*How!* You run away with your ship when she has been brought-to by one of the blockading squadron, and an officer of his Imperial Majesty on board, sir! Give orders instantly to run into Monte Video. *I* command this vessel now, and she shall go in."

"Then give your own orders, if you command her," said the captain, drily.

"I speak no English! You are a pirate! I will turn back your ship, sir!"

Thus saying he sprung to the wheel, and would have taken it from the steersman, when the captain laid his hand upon him. Instantly the firey Brazilian drew his sword, and would have run the captain through the body, but for the intervention of a passenger, who wrested it from him.

"You may as well be quiet," said the captain, coolly. "You see you are my prisoner, and that you must go to Buenos Ayres."

"Never!" answered the officer, with a malicious smile, as he pointed to the corvette, which, having tacked, stood on so that her course would necessarily interrupt ours, unless we could outsail her. The brig was still standing off, having not yet taken notice of our movements, while the schooner instantly detected them, and suspecting something wrong, gave chase. The scene was now an interesting one to all on board the ship. To the right and leeward, five miles distant, lay Monte Video, with its fortified mount, its harbor filled with shipping; in the same direction, a league off, the brig of war was making sail towards the spot where she had before been laying to; a mile astern of us, was the schooner in full chase; and a league to windward, the corvette laying on her starboard tack, but evidently not suspecting any treachery. Six miles ahead of us was the blockading squadron, stretching at intervals of two miles across the river, which at this place is sixty miles in width. Only five of the chain of vessels were in sight, three of them being anchored far distant to the south; two frigates lay, however, so as to command the channel, and between these, running through their fires, the captain determined to steer his ship, and as the sun would set in half an hour, he hoped the darkness would favor him.

The ship felt her canvass, and was soon under fine steering way, each moment increasing her speed. The Brazilian finding that all attempts to escape were useless, and that they were thrown away, leaned over the bulwarks, looking eagerly in the direction of his brig. Suddenly, an exclamation from him gave us notice that the brig had discovered our *escapade*, and was putting about after us. Gallantly she came on, and swiftly we ploughed the waves in advance of her. The schooner now came walking up with long strides, and the corvette was nearing the line of our course, so that if she sailed her side of the angle quickest, she would rake us. We were both approaching to a point, and it was now, which should first pass that point. The corvette had discovered our object, and was making more sail.

Every exertion was made on board of our own vessel, and we succeeded in our object and got to windward of her, while she was yet half a mile off. She lay-to and fired a broadside at us as we cracked on, but every shot fell short of us. Before she could bring her other guns to bear, we were out of their reach. The brig rapidly gained on us, and the schooner at length came so close under our stern, as to heave-to and give us a shot that made a hole in our mizzen-topsail.

"Bear a hand, all of ye, and lift that larboard twelve pounder aft here, upon the quarter-deck," shouted the captain. "Let us give them our card over the taffrail."

Our gun was well aimed, and did good execution, for we had the satisfaction of seeing the head of the schooner's foremost tumble overboard, carrying her topsail with it. All we had to fear now was the brig, which rapidly gained on us, and by sun-down was two miles astern.—The frigates were about the same distance ahead, and although they might have taken the alarm, we knew we could pass them (if we could pass them at all) before they could weigh and make sail.

For a little while the wind now left us, and also becalmed the brig. The evening breeze, however, soon set in, and we got it first. This gave us a decided advantage over the brig, and darkness coming on we soon lost sight of her, but her position was indicated by a lantern in her rigging. Before it was too dark, the captain had accurately taken the bearings of the two frigates, and laid his course so as to run exactly between them. It was dark before we were within a mile of the frigates, whose positions we could define by their port-lights, while we kept our own ship perfectly dark and silent. Steadily and boldly we stood on, shaping our course midway between the lights. All at once the horizon was lightened up, and both ships opened a heavy cannonading. The shot fell round us like hail, while the glare of the flashes betrayed our position.

It was a moment of intense anxiety. The captain gave his orders coolly, and they were executed with calm intrepidity. Steadily we kept on our way, under every sail the ship would bear, and away thundered the cannon of the frigates; but as we were each moment changing our position, and as they could discover us only by the flashes, after they had fired, we were not struck by a single shot, and in twenty minutes were out of gun-shot, and steadily on our way to Buenos Ayres.

Our officer we placed in a shallop, which we saw the next morning going down the river, and afterwards heard he reached his brig in safety, which had been deterred from further pursuit of us by the heavy firing of the frigates. The third day after running the gauntlet, we safely reached Ensanada, the port of Buenos Ayres, and taking mules, rode sixteen miles over land to the city, where, as we expected, we found a high market for our cargo, anp were received with great satisfaction by the blockaded citizens.

TOO GOOD TO BE LOST.

THE WEST AND THE EAST.—The exquisites of our Eastern cities sometimes meet with curious adventures in the "far West." General C., (well known in Philadelphia) on getting on board a Mississippi steamer, after a brief survey of the company, considered himself so far removed in point of dignity from the jeans-clad Kentuckians, Hoosiers, and Suckers around him, that he must needs give them striking demonstration of the fact by refusing to eat with the ordinary steel forks used by the vulgar herd. He therefore provided himself with a *silver* fork, and as he was aware that if it was placed at one of the plates, some one of the *canaille* might use it, he handed it to the steward of the boat, with an injunction to give it to him on his getting fairly at the dinner table. The steward promised; but the passengers got wind of the matter, and amongst them was a brawny Kentuckian. On the first opportunity which offered, he went on shore and manufactured with his hunting knife a huge *wooden* fork, which he also gave to the steward, with an order to give *neither* of the forks to their respective owners until called for. The General got seated, and "Old Kaintuck" posted himself opposite to him; but the silver fork was not forthcoming.—"Hand me my fork," said he to the steward. It was respectfully presented. "Hand me *my* fork," bawled the Kentuckian. It was presented, and poked into a piece of beef with the utmost gravity. The passengers who had watched the proceedings could stand it no longer. They burst into reiterated shouts of laughter, until the gentlemen, *par excellence*, felt it such an infringement upon his dignity, that he arose in high dudgeon, and sought the captain of the boat, with a complaint that his passengers had behaved with great rudeness. "Sir," said the captain, (a real western man,) with grave earnestness, "you are too large a man for my little boat! I'm afraid that in walking from side to side, your weight might capsize her; and you had better go ashore!"—General C. evaporated at the first landing.

AGRICULTURE.

We see in almost every paper we take up most cheering accounts from all parts of the country of the flourishing state of vegetation. We have reason to be thankful to a kind Providence for casting our lot in a land of such fertility. When we reflect upon the vast extent of our territory, its adaptation to the production of almost every fruit and vegetable, the cheapness of land in its most fertile portions, we are astonished at the number of young men who crowd into the professions, and the various departments of trade and commerce, forsaking the heathful and certain persuit of agriculture. Much has been done of late, we are aware, to elevate the character of the agricultural population, and to create respect for their employment, but if the truth is made known, it will be found it yet stands low in general estimation. Farmers are not, as a body, true to themselves; they are constantly complaining of their hard lot, and indulge the false feeling that they are serfs, and not masters of the land. The favorite son must be spared the drudgery of ploughing, digging and delving, and must be sent to college, to be prepared for one of the learned professions, already overstocked, or to cultivate his hair, whiskers and manners, that he may make a genteel figure in the retail business. Admitting that a young man from the country withstands the temptations of a city life, and meets with what is termed success. We will suppose him busily engaged in a moderately profitable commercial business which yields him a good income. But, in nine cases out of ten, the *genteel business* gives a young man very high notions of *genteel living.* If married, he must pay a *city* rent, always a high one, keep at least one servant, invest a good deal of capital in furniture and upholstery, see company, and, in short, *live like a gentleman.* If unmarried, his expenses will hardly be less, for we all know that bachelors are obliged to pay a pretty high price for their freedom. If nine out of ten of the young men who have left the country, gave a candid answer to a friend who should ask if they were happier in the city than in the country, their answer would be a negative. They would say that the healthy toil of the hands, was far less harrassing than the unceasing mental care of mercantile pursuits. They would acknowledge that the appetite of a laborer in the pure and open air, gave his simple food a relish, that the capricious appetite of a denizen of the crowded and dusty city never new. They would tell you that an artificial anodyne never produced the tranquil and refreshing slumber that laps the hard-working farmer in its elysium; and that, but for the fetters they had forged for themselves, they would gladly go back to their original employment.

There are hundreds and thousands of men, in narrow circumstances, yet clinging to a city life, dispirited and hopeless, who might obtain a livelihood, health and happiness for themselves and families, if they could but manfully shake off the tramels of prejudice and enter on a farmer's life. Good land varies, according to its location, from a dollar, or less, to hundreds, and a very moderate capital will procure a freehold for a farmer in an eligible situation. With yet less capital to start with a man can obtain an advantageous lease, and with a couple of hundred dollars he can commence the business by working on shares. In the vicinity of a populous city, a garden devoted to fruits and vegetables, will support a family handsomely. In one of the reports of the Agricultural Committee of Massachusetts, we find it stated that the sales of the products of seven acres of land, in the neighborhood of Boston, amounted in one year to *nearly twenty-five hundred dollars.* As yet the exact capacity of production of an acre of land has not been ascertained—for agriculture is a progressive science, and each year witnesses some new discovery and triumph. The beginner in farming must of course expect moderate profits, and not look for an Eldorado in his lot or patch. In this as in other pursuits, patient toil is requisite for the prodoction of great results.—But happily farming differs from other pursuits inasmuch as its labor increases the capacity of labor, unlike the clerk, by toil which wastes the strength, hollows the cheek, and pales the brow. Many a sickly man who has vainly tried the panaceas and prescriptions of medical art, has been

restored to health by an active country life and pure air. Who has not heard of Lewis Cornero who, with a constitution shattered at forty, restored it completely by a temperate life in the country, by his own labor brought under cultivation a considerable tract of land, and attained extraordinary longevity? To an enterprising man we know of no pursuit which holds out so many inducements as agriculture, and we trust the day is not far distant when, the prejudices which have prevented so many from pursuing the honorable life of the farmer will be extinct.—Boston Times.

RETURN OF THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

The United States ship Vincennes, reached New York week before last. The following account of the labors of the Expedition, has been furnished to the public prints by some of the officers engaged in it:—

The Exploring Squadron sailed from the United States on the 18th of August, 1838, and has been absent nearly four years; during which time, we learn that the different vessels have sailed about four hundred thousand miles. The Expedition has thoroughly executed every part of the duties confided to it by the government.

The position assigned on the charts to several vigins, reefs, shoals, and islands, have been carefully looked for, run over, and found to have no existence in or or near the places assigned them.

Several of the principal groups and islands in the Pacific Ocean have been visited, examined, and surveyed; a friendly intercourse and protective commercial regulations established with the chiefs and natives; aggressions on our citizens and commerce redressed, and a justly merited punishment meted out in some flagrant cases of unprovoked and cold blooded murder.

The discoveries in the Antarctic Ocean (Antarctic Continent—observations for fixing the Southern magnetic pole, &c.) *preceded* those of the French and English expeditions.

The report which has been in circulation, of Captain Ross having run over some portion of the land discovered by this Expedition, is unfounded. No land to the *eastward* of 160 degrees of east longitude was discovered, seen, or claimed by the American Expedition, as appears by Capt. Wilkes' report to the Navy Department, published in 1840, after the return of the squadron to New Zealand. If this statement originated with Captain Ross, based upon the particular chart of the Antarctic ice, and discoveries of land, with the full explanatory letter which was furnished him by Captain Wilkes, (previous to Captain Ross' Antarctic cruise,) he (Captain Ross) must have taken that portion of land reported to have been seen by Bellamy in 1839, which was represented on it as being in 163 or 165 degrees east longitude, or thereabouts, and which the American Expedition had never seen or heard of until its return to Sidney, N. S. W., after discoveries in the Antarctic Ocean.

Captain Ross, according to his report, has never passed over, or gone so far west, as 160 degrees east in latitude 67 degrees south; consequently he could not have seen the land discovered and claimed by the American Expedition, but seems to have run over the position where land is reported to have been seen by his own countryman Bellamy.

The Exhibition, during its absence, have also examined and surveyed a large portion of the Oregon Territory, a part of Upper California, including the Columbia and Sacramento Rivers, with their various tributaries. Several exploring parties from the Squadron have explored, examined and fixed those portions of the Oregon Territory least known. A map of the Territory, embracing its Rivers, Sounds, Harbors, Coasts, Forts, &c., has been prepared, which will furnish the government with a mass of valuable information relative to its possessions of the North-west Coast, and the whole of Oregon.

Experiments were made with the pendulum, on 'Mouna Loa' on the Island of Hawaii, one of the Sandwich Islands, at a height of fourteen thousand feet above the level of the sea. Topographical surveys and views were made of some of its active and most extensive craters.

Experiments have been made with the pendulum, magnetic apparatus, and various other instruments, on all occasions—the temperature of the ocean, at different depths, ascertained in the different seas traversed, and full meteorological and other observations kept up during the cruise.

Charts of all the surveys have been made, with views and sketches of headlands, towns, or villages, &c., with description of all that appertains to the localities, productions, language, customs, and manners.

At some of the islands, this duty has been attended with much labor, exposure, and risk of life; the treacherous character of the natives rendering it absolutely necessary that the officers and men should be armed while on duty, and at all times prepared against their murderous attacks On several occasions, boats have been absent from the different vessels of the squadron, on surveying duty, (the greater portion of which has been performed in boats,) among islands, reefs, &c., for a period of ten, twelve, and thirty days at one time; on one of these occasions, two of the officers were killed at the Fiji group, while defending their boat's crew from an attack by the natives.

The scientific gentleman have been actively engaged in their various departments, and subject to all the exposures incident to researches among dangerous and hostile savages. Mr. Hale, the Philologist of the expedition, was left at the Columbia river, for the purpose of prosecuting his labors among the different tribes of the Oregon territory, and may be expected home, overland, early in August.

Several islands not laid down in the charts have been discovered, on one of which the natives offered worship, evidently believing that their visitors had come from the sun.

The Sooloo sea has also been examined, several islands found to have been erroneously laid down upon the chart, and others not laid down at all. Protective commercial regulations established with the Sultan of Sooloo, and a correct chart made of a feasible and short route or passage through those seas toward China, against the N. E. monsoon.

The tender Flying Fish, which had accompanied the squadron during the whole cruise, until reaching Singapore, was so much used up by hard service, that it was deemed imprudent to hazard the lives of men and officers in her, for a passage around the Cape at that season, without considerable delay for thorough and extensive repairs. She was, therefore, disposed of at that port, under the direction of the American Consul.

About eighty distressed American seamen have been received and shipped on board the vessels of the squadron, at the different ports and islands of the Pacific Ocean—several of them brought to the United States in the Vincennes; the remainder are on board the brigs Porpoise and Oregon, now on their way home, and may be expected early in July. These two vessels left St. Helena a week before the Vincennes called there, for Rio Janeiro and home—all well.

Six of the crew of the brig Uxor, of Mystic, Ct. wrecked at Prince Edward's Island, are also on board the Vincennes.

Although the officers and crew of the Expedition have been exposed to every variety of climate, the general health of the squadron has been without a precedent. But one officer (Mr. Vanderford, master's mate, who died on the passage home) and only eight of the men, have died from disease.

The officers, scientific gentlemen, and men, have been constantly employed, as will appear by the labor performed, and the results of the cruise.

In addition to the large collections already received from the Expedition, the Vincennes has now on board a large and valuable collection, including several boxes of live plants, bulbs, &c. collected in the Pacific, Sooloo, Phillippines, Singapore, Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

CONGRESS.

The Senate, on Friday, June 17th, was occupied on the naval appropriation bill. An amendment was adopted, by a vote of yeas and nays of 23 to 19, increasing, to the amount of $465,000, the appropriation for the pay of officers and seamen. An amendment was also adopted, providing that, until otherwise ordered by Congress, the officers of the navy shall not be increased beyond the number in the respective grades that may exist at the end of the present session of Congress; nor of midshipmen, beyond the number now in the service. These were the principal amendments made to the bill by the Senate. The bill was finally passed.

In the House, after some other business, the Apportionment bill was taken up; and the House receded from its disagreement to the ratio proposed by the Senate—yeas 109, nays 104.

The question was stated, Will the House concur? when a division was ordered, and the House concurred in the ratio of the Senate by a vote of yeas 113, nays 103.

The question was then taken on concurring in the amendment giving an additional Representative to each State having more than a moiety of the ratio, and it was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 110, nays 102.

A motion was made by Mr. Johnson of Maryland, to lay the bill on the table, was rejected: Yeas 103, nays 112.

The third amendment, filling the blanks with the number of Representatives to which the States will be entitled, was concurred in without a division.

So the bill was passed as amended by the Senate—ratio 70,680, number of Representatives 224, with the fractional representation and the district system features.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and proceeded to the considerations of the various tariff bills.

Mr. Saltonstall occupied his hour in endeavoring to show the benefits resulting from the protective system, and in favor of specific duties.

Mr. Habersham obtained the floor, and the House adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL MATTERS.

The Apportionment Bill. This Bill is at last a law, and in the form fixed by the Senate. It makes the next House consist of 224 members (quite large enough), and gives 7 to Maine. It embraces the principle of the compulsory district system.

The Naval Appropriation Bill. This Bill has passed the Senate, with two important amendments engrafted upon it.

1st. Enlarging the appropriation for the pay of officers and seamen, by the sum of $465,000.—The number of officers and seamen depending upon executive discretion, and that discretion being limited by nothing except the amount of the appropriations; the effect of this amendment is substantially an enlargement of the naval force in commission. The bill as it came from the House, appropriated more than the average of the last six years, and double the average of the twelve years preceding. The amendment still further increases the appropriation, and this, in a time of profound peace, and of great financial embarrassment.

2d. Altering the proviso attached to it by the House, so as to limit the number of officers, not to the standard of January 1, 1841, but to the standard of the number as it shall exist at the termination of the present session of Congress. This enables the federal majority of the Senate to confirm all the naval promotions now pending before them, and vastly augments the legal number of the different grades of officers

Against both these amendments, the Democracy voted in a solid body, and for the substantial reasons given by Mr. Williams, whose remarks in opposition to the second amendment may be found in our Congressional Abstract. In our next paper, (says the Augusta Age) we shall publish his remarks in opposition to the first amendment, and his Report from the minority of the Naval Committee, upon the pending naval nominations. The great issue of an overshadowing Government, with expensive establishments, against an economical and effective one, is now tendered to the country, as in the time of the elder Adams. The Democracy take the same side now, as then, and will triumph as gloriously.

The Provisional Tariff Bill. The provisional Tariff Bill passed by the House, is now pending in the Senate, and will probably pass that body. The Washington letter writers generally concur in saying, that it will be vetoed, because it allows the land distribution to go on, while it raises the duties above 20 per centum, after that time, when, by the Compromise Act, they would have been reduced to that point. So mote it be.

The Tariff. The House have under discussion the Tariff bill, reported by the committee of Ways and Means, and a motion is pending to to substitue, for it, the bill reported by Mr. Saltonstall, from the committee on manufactures.—The first bill establishes an average duty of about 35 per cent.; on wool, a duty of 30 per cent., except on wool costing less than 8 cents per pound, which is to be charged with a duty of 5 per cent. The difference between this duty on wool, and the duty under the Compromise Act, is about 2 cents per pound. So that the farmers will get 2 cents more for their wool, in consideration for paying 3 cents more for their sugar, 2 cents more for their salt, 20 per cent. more for their iron, &c. &c.

FREE SUFFRAGE.

The votes of the federal members of Congress from this State, against free suffrage in Alexandria, are difficult to defend, and their friends make awkward excuses for them. The Portland Advertiser, however, makes an excuse, which is both backward and false, and signally unworthy of the talents and character of its editor.

By the present charter of Alexandria, the right of suffrage is confined to free white males, having a certain amount of property. A Bill in relation to that charter being before Congress, Mr Cave Johnson moved to amend, so as to confer the right of suffrage upon all free white males, over the age of 21 years, and having a residence of a certain length of time. Against this motion, the federal members from Maine recorded their votes.

Now hear the Advertiser:—

"The case in truth, speaks quite plainly for itself. Mr. Johnson, proposed remarkably *free* suffrage indeed! None but *white* men were to vote! Is this in accordance with the Constitution of Maine? Johnson's amendment contemplated not only an enlargement but a restriction of suffrage. Against that restriction, the Whigs voted, and Clifford and the others voted in its favor.

* * * * * * *

The case lies just here—Messrs. Fessenden, Bronson, Randall and Allen, are opposed to mere free-*white* suffrage in Maine, and they are opposed to it in Alexandria."

Mr Johnson's amendment conferred new rights upon poor white men, and left the colored men as they were before. It did not restrict *their* rights, but it enlarged the rights of the whites.—It did not go the length of universal suffrage, because it retained the exclusion of color, but it did go in the direction of universal suffrage, because it repudiated the exclusion of poverty. Those who voted against it, did not thereby aid the colored man, but only oppressed the poor white man.

The federal members from this State voted against it, not because it retained the exclusion of color, but because it repudiated the exclusion of poverty. Their subsequent votes establish this point beyond all controversy. When J. Q. Adams moved to amend the amendment, so as to strike out the exclusion of color, the Southern members rallied, and with the aid of the Northern friends of a property qualification, killed the whole bill by laying it on the table. They succeeded, and now, neither the blacks, nor the poor whites, of Alexandria, can vote. In the majority which thus destroyed the Bill, *was the federal delegation from Maine!*

Will the Advertiser favor the world with another specimen of its ingenuity?

In reference to this matter the Kennebec Journal says:—

"But Mr. Adams clapped an extinguisher on these demagogues. He moved to strike out the word "white," before male citizens, thus making suffrage universal in reality. Upon this, the "free suffrage men" flew the track. It spoiled their game; and they laid the bill on the table. The Age, however, tells its readers nothing of this."

"THEY *laid it on the table*" forsooth! Of the Maine delegation who voted upon the question of laying it on the table, the federalists voted, *Yea*, and the democrats voted, *Nay*. The Northern Democracy voted in the negative, almost to a man.

As to the Age having told "*its readers nothing of this;*" i. e.: of Mr. Adams' motion, as we understand the Journal to mean; it is quite a mistake. In our editorial article, we referred our readers to our Congressional Abstract, where all the motions and votes are fully stated.—[Augusta Age.

RHODE ISLAND.

The statement in the New York Herald, that Gov. Dorr was organizing at N. Y., resources for a second attempt upon the government of Rhode Island, would be seen to be confirmed by the following from the Boston Advertiser:—

"RHODE ISLAND. We received last evening a slip from the office of the Providence Journal, which contains a variety of information of the movements of the suffrage party, apparently in preparation for embodying their forces.

Several attempts have been made in the night, in various places, upon the depositories of arms and ammunition. In Woonsocket, it is stated, two iron cannon are mounted, which are guarded night and day. Constant meetings are held at Woonsocket, and the two parties are in a very excited state of feeling. The following is an extract of a letter published in the Journal:

'WOONSOCKET, June 21, 1842. The intentions of the suffrage party can be easily divined from the movements of the past two or three weeks.—Dorr intends to have his Legislature meet at Chepatchet the 4th of July, the time to which they adjourned, and hence the concentrotian in that quarter. Hence the reason of the two cannon sent there from this village. To give you some idea of the preparations making here—a team with three horses was sent to Boston last Friday or Saturday night, and returned Sunday night, loaded with tents sufficient to accommodate three or four hundred men. They were engaged yesterday in making cartridges for their cannon, in a barn on the Globe side. All these indicate an intention of concentrating their forces somewhere, probably Chepatchet—and, if they can muster strong enough, of making a desperate attempt on the government of the State, and if they do not succeed, or if they cannot raise sufficient force to make the attempt, Connecticut is very handy as a "city of refuge."'

"An attempt was made at Foster on Monday night by the Suffrage men, to seize the guns that had been recently brought from Providence for the Foster volunteers. The powder house of Duttee Greene of Providence, was broken open between Friday evening and Monday afternoon, and 48 kegs of powder were taken therefrom.—The building is of stone and very strong, and the doors were strongly locked and bolted, yet were forced by the thieves."

Special Messenger to the United States.—The steamer Rhadamanthus, arrived at Halifax with a special messenger, who is said to have important despatches for Lord Ashburton. He came on to Boston by the Britania. The following is an extract from a Portsmouth (England,) paper:

"We understand that a Queen's Messenger arrived at Devonport on the 17th of May from the Foreign Office, London, with despatches for our Minister at the United States. At the same time orders arrived that the Rhadamanthus (steamer,) which was previously intended to sail for Lisbon and Malta, should proceed hence with this gentleman to New York. There was no commercial steamer to sail from this country until the 4th June next; so that this sudden and unexpected despatch of the Rhadamanthus indicates clearly that the objects which have led to the sending out of the messenger are of an unusually important nature. The Rhadamanthus has 700 additional bags of coal put on board her, and is to return to this port as soon as the messenger is landed."

We learn from the British Consul that this messenger left New York this morning, for Washington.—[N. Y. Jour. Com.

MONROE EDWARDS.—The trial of this individual at New York, for forgery, excites great attention. The Tribune of Thursday says:—

"The testimony taken yesterday is almost perfectly conclusive as to the guilt of the prisoner. He is identified beyond all question, by the unimpeachable evidence of every witness from Baltimore and Richmond, with the man who presented drafts and checks in those cities in favor of John P. Caldwell, and received the money therefor. The letters connected with the transaction, to which the names of Caldwell and H. S. Hill are affixed, are proved beyond a doubt, by Lewis Tappan and Recorder Vaux, to be in the handwriting of Edwards; in his trunk are found types and stamps with which it is next too certain the post-office stamps were put upon these letters by him; a very large amount of the money, in bills of the same banks with those known to have been paid to him, is found in his possession; and every circumstance to the most important, tends to fix upon him, beyond all possibility of dispute, this great series of astounding villainies. The boldness, consumate skill, and complete success with which they were perpetrated, must excite the astonishment of every one. It will be seen by the testimony of Mr. Corie from Liverpool, that the same Caldwell received from that house on a bill of exchange undoubtedly forged the heavy sum of $25,000."

Later accounts state that Edwards is convicted.

Alleged Custom House Frauds.—Mr. A. L. Frosch, an importer in Pearl street, has been arrested, and his goods seized, on a charge of having committed, for a series of years past, very extensive frauds on the revenue. The allegation is, that in his invoices the amounts were all extended without putting down the thousands.—The quantity and price were right, but the extension only for the tens and hundreds. Thus a case of goods which should have been extended 2734 francs, was actually extended 734 francs. In this condition the invoices were presented to the clerk, whose business was to take off the aggregates. After leaving him and passing through the hands of two or three other clerks, whose business it is to check something or other, the importer comes to the appraisers, whose business it is to go over the calculations. Before presenting his invoices to them as it is alleged that Mr. Frosch prefixed the proper figures in the place of thousands, so that all was right there and everywhere; yet the whole work was quite wrong, for he only paid duty on the hundreds and had the thousands clear.—[N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

OUR OWL.—Sundry individuals of our acquaintance appear to be lost in wonder and surprise, in endeavoring to discover our meaning in putting an owl over the Congress news. To all such we will now say, once for all, Congress is or ought to be the wisest body in the world.—What emblem therefore, can be more appropriate than the bird of Minerva—the embodied idea of wisdom—besides, Congress, of late years, have done but little during the day time for the people, and a great deal during the night for themselves. The owl also does but little by day, but where does he not go when the shadows of evening settle upon the landscape, and the stillness of night is only broken by the cor of the whip o' will, and the shrill pipe of the tree toad. Don't grumble about our owl, gentlemen. He says but little but he keeps a terrible thinking.—*Washington Index.*

PRINCIPLES NOT MEN.—The conductor of press who adheres strictly to principles, independent of personal considerations, or fear or favor, will be very likely to excite opposition, and receive censure of men who are actuated by no higher motives than love of personal ease, or worldly gain, or temporary popularity The lamented Leggett received for his manly, straight forward course, and noble, unyielding devotion to principle, the opposition of men, who will be forgotten, or held in contempt, while his name, recorded on the scroll of the faithful and true, will grow brighter and brighter, as years pass away. [Bay State Democrat.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JUNE 28, 1842.

LABORERS.—Never has there been so great a change in public opinion, as has taken place among the working men the past year. The causes have operated every where, and have produced the like results. This is not at all surprising. It was the workingmen who were the most grossly deceived and imposed upon during the hard cider campaign. They were told that the difficulties of the times, occasioned really by the abuses of the banks, were produced by the measures of the late administration, and that the election of Gen. Harrison would bring about better times. Whig policy and whig measures, they were told, would immediately revive business, produce an active demand for labor, and higher wages. Under the influence of the excitement which was got up many believed these statements and voted for Tippecanoe and Tyler too. But they have looked in vain for the 'better times,' for the improvement of business, the increased demand for labor, and higher wages.—They do not find the promised two dollars a day and roast beef. But they find that those who gulled them with those promises, have got themselves into fat offices, and this is the only evidence of better times they have discovered. They see that they have been trifled with, deceived, and imposed upon. They have been cheated once and are determined not to be cheated again by the same men, and are every where uniting themselves with the democracy.

The friends of a high tariff are, just now, maintaining their cause languidly; many of them like men whose heart is not in the work which their hands are doing. They fight the battle like soldiers galled with the hearness they wear. The excitement got up by the first establishment of the Home Leagues has subsided; the home league is not popular with the working classes, and is regarded as a selfish conspiracy against the mass. The friends of the old American System find they have a new force of public opinion to contend with, for which they were not prepared;—an intelligent and stubborn opposition to the projects of those who dream of enriching a nation by cutting off its markets, and making the necessaries of life dear; an opposition widely extended throughout our vast interior, and growing stronger by daily discussion.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT. We have the painful duty to perform of recording a painful accident from the want of due care in the use of fire arms. In Hartford, in this county, on Monday, 20th inst. Joseph Hall was fixing his rifle—and in putting on a cap, the lock slipped, the rifle exploded, and being loaded with ball, it entered the shoulder and came out at the neck of Mary Keen, (who was washing near by at the time) wounding her so badly that she died in three hours.

The friends of Judge Goodenow, who have heard of his late severe sickness will be glad to learn that he is decidedly convalescent, though as yet unable to attend Court.

AN AGRICULTURAL TOAST. The time is rapidly approaching, says the Mercantile Journal, when no *toasts* or *sentiments* will be drank or given at the celebrations of the anniversary of our National Independence. But few of the sentiments are worth preserving or repeating—although they may be appropriate at the time—and aid in promoting good feeling, and good humor. This is not the case, however, with the following one which we lately met with. It is comprehensive, and will apply to all times, and places, and occasions, where agricultural labors are appreciated, or the interests of the Farmer are cared for. It was delivered on the Fourth of July, 1822, at Brattleboro', Vt., by Stephen Greenleaf.

"*American Farmers*—May they enjoy the rewards of their labor, in abundant harvests, flowing vintage, full granaries, crowded barns, large dairies, teeming herds, lusty bullocks, glutted stalls, stout horses, fine fleeces, fat hogs, great potatoes, large pumpkins, a good market, fair prices, no cheating—no visits by the worm, the fly, the grasshopper, the mildew, by early frosts, by direct taxes, by needless subscriptions, by sheriffs or constables—and beware of being overreached by merchants, wheedled by lawyers, cajoled by butchers, swindled by gamblers, beset by pickpockets, dunned by tavern keepers, coaxed by jilts, or deceived by one another."

The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer tells a remarkable anecdote of the late French Minister of Finance, N. Hinmann. He died very suddenly at his desk in his office. He was a man of great ability. He served originally as a grocer's boy; his expertness in figures, and his general intelligence, advanced him to the important post he held at his death. For many years he made it a rule with himself to read before the business of the day, some pages of a favorite German book of Catholic meditations and prayers. On the last day of his life, the *signet*, a marking string, was found between the leaves on the importance of being prepared at any moment for the King of Terrors. Two marshals, says the letter, the superannuated Moncy and the active Clauzel, who sojourned as an exile in the United States, and General Heymes, an aid de camp of the King, have also just paid the debt of nature. On the third announcement, old Soult exclaimed, "*Ah indeed! they must be beating the roll call on high.*"

The Tremont Theatre, says the Mail, will close on Friday next, for the present season, and probably as a Theatre forever.

—The conductor of
to principles, independ-
ions, or fear or favor,
cite opposition, and re-
o are actuated by no
e of personal ease, or
y popularity The la-
for his manly, straight
ole, unyielding devotion
on of men, who will be
nsempt, while his name,
the faithful and true,
brighter, as years pass
ocrat.

EMOCRAT.
NE 28, 1842.

s there been so great a
as has taken place among
year. The causes have op-
have produced the like re-
rprising. It was the work-
grossly deceived and im-
ard cider campaign. They
ies of the times, occasioned
e banks, were produced by
administration, and that the
would bring about better
whig measures, they were
evive business, produce an
and higher wages. Under
itement which was got up
ments and voted for Tippe-
they have looked in vain
he improvement of business,
labor, and higher wages.—
nised two dollars a day and
that those who gulled them
e got themselves into fat of-
vidence of better times they
see that they have been tri-
imposed upon. They have
determined not to be cheat-
, and are every where uni-
democracy.

ariff are, just now, maintain-
; many of them like men
work which their hands are
ttle like soldiers galled with
The excitement got up by
the Home Leagues has sub-
s not popular with the work-
ed as a selfish conspiracy a-
riends of the old American
new force of public opinion
h they were not prepared;—
n opposition to the projects
nriching a nation by cutting
hing the necessaries of life
ily extended throughout our
stronger by daily discussion.

We have the painful duty
a painful accident from the
se of fire arms. In Hartford,
y, 20th inst. Joseph Hall was
utting on a cap, the lock slip-
nd being loaded with ball, it
came out at the neck of Mary
near by at the time) wound-
died in three hours.

Goodenow, who have heard
ss will be glad to learn that
cent, though as yet unable to

TOAST. The time is rapidly
Mercantile Journal, when no
e drank or given at the cele-
ry of our National Independ-
ntiments are worth preserving
hey may be appropriate at the-
ting good feeling, and good
e case, however, with the fol-
tely met with. It is compre-
to all times and places, and
ltural labors are appreciated,
Farmer are cared for. It was
of July, 1822, at Brattleboro',
eaf.
-May they enjoy the rewards
nt harvests, flowing vintage,
barns, large daries, teeming
utted stalls, stout horses, fine
potatoes, large pumpkins, a
, no cheating—no visits by the
shopper, the mildew, by early
by needless subscriptions, by
nd beware of being overreach-
edled by lawyers, cajoled by
amblers, beset by pickpockets,
ers, coaxed by jilts, or deceiv-

ent of the National Intelligen-
anecdote of the late French
Hinmann. He died very sud-
office. He was a man of great
iginally as a grocer's boy; his
d his general intelligence, ad-
rtant post he held at his death.
e it a rule with himself to read
he day, some pages of a favor-
tholic meditations and prayers.
fe, the *signet*, a marking string,
e leaves on the importance of
moment for the King of Ter-
says the letter, the superannu-
tive Chauzel, who sojourned as
States, and General Heymes,
e King, have also just paid the
e third announcement, old Soult
! *they must be beating the roll*

re, says the Mail, will close on
esent season, and probably as a

For the Oxford Democrat.

"The pen must scratch, as powerful frenzies twitch,
As if the very paper had the itch."

MR. MILLETT,—As there seems to be some considerable stir among the people of Oxford on the subject of forming an Agricultural Society, I take the liberty to send you some thoughts of mine, which, if you think they have sufficient merit, you will please to publish in your paper. That such a society ought to be formed in this county, and encouraged by all who regard its welfare, does not admit of a doubt, when it is considered that the State will give us any sum of money not exceeding three hundred dollars, that we may be able to raise among ourselves. As other counties have formed societies, and are drawing money from the State Treasury, a part of which we have to pay, the people of Oxford would seem regardless of their own interest, if they did not raise money and participate in the bounty of the State. A society has been established, and Constitution and By-Laws adopted, and something over one hundred members are enlisted in the good cause. But what are one hundred members for such a county as Oxford? Not one in ten of those who have a deep interest in its success, and who could contribute the small sum required in aid of its funds, without feeling its loss, have yet come forward and joined the society. There are in the county of Oxford some hundreds of wealthy farmers, mechanics, and moneyed men, who, if they could be waked up to the importance of the subject, might pay in their dollar each and become members for life. If a good number of such men would join the society, a sufficient and permanent fund would at once be established, and the society become highly respectable and popular.—Such premiums might then be paid as would make it a pecuniary object to enter into competition for the *Reward of Merit*.

The Constitution admits of amendments at any annual meeting; and would it not be right and proper to give to life members a weight and interest in the society in some proportion to the interest they hold in it? Say five votes for their ten dollars, while others have their one vote for one dollar. This privilege to be extended to the life members until the yearly assessments on the one dollar members shall amount to eight dollars, after which they shall be entitled to one vote only. These life members, having something at stake, and feeling a deep interest in the concerns of the society, would be careful to attend its meetings, and promote the objects of the institution by all proper means. How many men we have among us, who are continually putting money at interest as they suppose for the benefit of their sons, who will be about as likely to be injured as helped by it. Now would it not be wisdom in such men to pay their money, and give their sons certificates of membership for life? I should think that after a little reflection there could remain no doubt which would be the best policy. Our sons, for the most part, stand more in need of the stimulus that a membership of this society would impart to them, than they do of the money that might be saved by withholding it.

If a liberal support should be given to this society, it will, in a few years, become one of the most popular and useful institutions in the State. The Cattle Shows and exhibitions of Mechanical ingenuity will attract great attention. In all the States and Countries where they have prevailed, they have been tho't to have had a powerful tendency to increase production, stimulate to greater exertion, and of course add to the general prosperity. Oxford County, although mountaneous and rocky, contains a great portion of most fertile and productive soil; and for the keeping of stock, is perhaps, unrivalled. Wheat seldom fails to remunerate the industrious cultivator. Indian corn, with good management, is a most productive crop, to say nothing of the Pumpkins. Potatoes may be raised to almost any amount in the highest perfection. All kinds of garden vegetables, Beans, Peas, and Oats do well. Our snug vallies are peculiarly adapted to all kinds of fruits that will grow in so high latitudes.—We have only to ride through the county to be convinced of the great improvements that have been, and may be made, and the increasing prosperity of its hardy and industrious inhabitants.

The times have, indeed been hard, as respects the circulation of money, and the prices of the produce of our labour. But this should be attributed, not to our soil, or to our climate, or to our want of industry, but to the opperation of the laws of the General Government, which I think, have been but poorly calculated to reward the industry of the working classes of our people.

One great, and probably the greatest, cause of the low price of our produce, has been the creation of Canals, and Rail Roads, through which the productions of the fertile, and, almost boundless, west have been poured in among us; and afforded at a lower price than we can possibly afford them. Discouraging as this state of the case may seem, we may still hope for better markets. Should the attention of the western people be turned to the making of Sugar, from Indian corn-stalks, and Lamp Oil from the fat of hogs, they would in a great measure cease to supply our market with pork; an article that the county of Oxford can produce in great abundance. Little experiments have demonstrated, that sugar of the best quality can be made from corn-stalks; and it is almost certain that it will prove a profitable business, where the soil is naturally fertile. The population of France, Germany, and Prussia, is now, mostly, supplied with sugar manufactured from the beet. Thirty years ago they depended wholly on the East and West Indias for the article. Long since my remembrance, we depended on the Indias for our Cotton. Now we export more than all the world beside. Steamboats and Rail Roads are of very modern invention; yet now are multiplying in all directions. Revolutions must be continually taking place. Mankind are always seeking something new. Then let us have an Agricultural Society. HARRY PERCY.

Paris, June 22, 1842.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Legislature was organized on Tuesday at Newport. A number of petitions were presented for amendment of the charter, and a committee of two from each county was raised, to which they referred.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Allen's resolution heretofore submitted, was taken up, calling for a statement of the debt of the U. S. contracted since the 4th of March, 1841—and rejected, 18 to 22. The majority in the Senate do not seem to be anxious to look that debt "in the face."

Mr. Benton asked leave to introduce a bill repealing the Bankrupt law. Objections were made, and he withdrew his request for the present.

The History of the voyage and discoveries made by the exploring Expedition were ordered to be published.

The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says—"It was determined by a solemn vote of the Senate, after a little flurry of discussion which was out of order, that the *Provisional Tariff Bill* should not be acted on by the Senate, nor sent to the President, till the 30th day of June.

This was a solemn determination of the "great Whig party," spoken of by Mr. Buchanan. It is a good *trap*—but will it catch the Captain? I almost fear that it will. He must be a hard customer if it do not. They have by a vote of the Senate determined to put him to the test—by *withholding* the bill till the 30th of June—so that they may say to the President, take this, or lose the whole Revenue.

The President, I assure you, has foreseen and provided for this result.

He examined the laws with due care, directed instructions accordingly, to be sent to each Collector. He found provisions enough to keep the Revenue laws free, after the 30th of June. The Circulars of the Treasury Department will be out to-morrow. The factious movement of the Senate will be of no avail, as directed against Tyler. The veto seems to have been provided for."

In the House, Mr King presented a petition from a portion of the citizens of the district of Columbia, praying for a recession of a portion of the District back to Virginia.

Mr Adams said that this petition was in fact a petition to dissolve the Union.

The petition was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr Adams, a resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to the amount each State will receive in July from the land fund.

The rest of the day was consumed on the Tariff Bill,

MORE TROUBLE AHEAD.

Several of the whig papers, on the authority of letters from Washington, among which is the North American of Philadelphia, speak in terms of confidence that President Tyler will veto the temporary Revenue Bill, which has recently passed Congress. The veto is expected in consequence of the insertion in the bill of a clause, repealing the sixth section of the land distribution bill.—Now it is pretty well understood that Mr. Tyler would not have signed the land bill, at all, without this section. There are no doubts we believe, on this point. He must then, for aught we can see, veto the temporary tariff bill, which will continue in force till the 1st of August, the present tariff. The whigs appear to be stark mad. They must needs connect the tariff and land distribution schemes together. What can be their object. If they get a veto, on this bill, will they pass it without the offensive clause? If they do, it will show that their object was to injure Tyler, by forcing him to use the odious veto again. But if they should refuse to pass it, without the clause, it will show their object to be, not only to injure the President, but also to leave the Compromise act to go into effect. Should they do this it will clearly show that all their talk about protective tariffs has been for party effect, and their professions of love for the manufacturers were all sheer pretence—*electioneering tricks, to catch gulls.*

It is also stated that there will be a *radical* reorganization of the cabinet. Mr. Webster is expected to retire, as soon as the pending negotiations with Lord Ashburton are brought to a close, and Mr. Stevenson, late Minister to Great Britain, is to be Secretary of State—Mr. Spencer, Secretary of War, is to be succeeded by ex-Governor Marcy. Caleb Cushing is to succeed Judge Upsher, who is to go to France. Of the three new members that rumor proposes to put into the cabinet, two are *democrats*, and the other (Cushing) a Tyler whig.—There are also rumors, but entitled to less credit than the above, that the present Post Master General is to be succeeded by a democrat; but they do not seem to be entitled to much credence. We think it probable that Messrs. Webster and Spencer will retire, and not very unlikely that their places will be tendered to democrats. The object of this move will be to turn all the *Clay whigs out of office*, and to fill their places with *Tyler whigs*, and democrats—and to form a new party to be called the *republican* party. This will be the last move on the chess board, that Tyler will make before he is checkmated. Henry Clay will be the candidate of the federal whigs for the next Presidency, and Van Buren, Calhoun, Buchanan, Taney, Cass, or some other good man, the Democratic candidate. and John Tyler, and *his* party will be ground to atoms between the upper and nether mill-stones.—Argus.

OIL.—"Amid all the changes which trade is passing through," says the Journal of Commerce, "none is more remarkable than that in oil. Heretofore the whale fishery has supplied light for a vast portion of the country. In all the large towns and villages, sperm oil has been sold freely. That trade has suddenly ceased. This Spring there has been almost no demand from the interior for sperm oil, and very little from the city. Camphine and lard oil have supplied the demand at a cheaper rate. Crude sperm oil has fallen one third in price, and yet remains neglected. The hogs have fairly run the whales out of market, and are likely to hold the ground, unless some new process of cheapening it contrived on the other side. The woods of the ken more full of the quadruped than any ocean of ny whale, and the quadruped is much mo The way now is to turn the 'whole h

Messrs Stevens, THE CROTON AQUEDUCT IN N commissioners, from the Courier and Enquir journey through the Ward, Ring, and Birdsall, at th Croton River, have been making an od long the canel thirty-three aqueduct, entering at ground sometimes below; then pursuing their three d to be from 53 to 55 deg miles, sometimes fo's at which the aqueduct occupying in t was The temp greatest, ently through solid rock) grees. A (not uforced their way into works.—is conse frequ it has been found more convensprin some e ork than to exclude. To flow in dition of the work they found to be the gener all checks and some openings left to good, and, while the last finish was being put upon draw t e been directed to be closed up. the

The line of the acqueduct and the dam will both be so far completed as to introduce the water into the city by the time proposed by the commissioners—on the 4th of July.

The pipes across the Harlem river are already laid, and have been filled with water to prove their tightness and ability to resist the head, which is about 120 feet.—In both respects the proof was satisfactory.

SANDY RIVER FARMER. We have received the first number of a small paper bearing the above title, published in Farmington, by Swift & Sprague, and devoted exclusively to agriculture. It is published once a fortnight at 50 cents per annum.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY NEAR BOSTON.—As Constable Burnham, with his wife, mother, and child, were crossing Mill Dam Bridge, in a buggy, on Saturday night last, he was accosted by a man who presented a pistol, and demanded his money or his life. Mr. B. gave him six dollars. The robber then demanded money of the two women; but the mother refused, and told him to take her life if he chose. He gave up further parley, and run towards Brighton. Mr. B. returned to the tavern and gave the alarm, and men started in pursuit, in all directions, but no further trace of the highwayman, could be discovered. This is the third robbery which has been committed near the same place, within two years.

INVASION OF MEXICO.

The following, from the New York Jonrnal of Commerce, looks as though the long talked of "*invasion of Mexico*," was seriously contemplated:—

"*Latest from Texas.* The steamer New York, arrived at New Orleans on the 10th, bringing late news from Texas. The following are some of the items of news, as published in the Picayune.

"The news that the President had called an extra session of Congress, was confirmed.

"A requisition has been made in the counties for 4614 infantry and cavalry."

THE GREATEST BLESSING.—Col. Webb, of the regular army, says the "United States Bank, individually and collectively, was the greatest blessing ever bestowed on the people." Ever bestowed upon an editor and stockjobbers, he should have said. Among the worthless assests of this vaunted bank, stands a debt of over $30,000, due by this very personage, who takes benefit of bankrupt act. No doubt he would like another bank, to have another chance to get another "blessing."

PEACHES FROM DOWN EAST.—The Bangor Whig of the 15th inst., says "Our friend Dr. Brastow of the Mount Hope Green House will take with him to Boston, to-morrow morning, by the steamboat, a fine lot of he peaches, raised by him the present season. They go to Boston as a specimen of down east cultivation, to tickle the palates of those who ve a good article a little earlier than their neibors can obtain it.

A young girl asked her sist "what was Chaos, that papa read about?" he elder child replied, "why, it is a great pile nothing, and no place to put it in."

Wm. Ainsworth, a member the New Hampshire Legislature from New wich, died at Concord on Tuesday last. He had been an invalid for a long time previous.

Mr. Wm. Emerson of Ma , (Mass.) now in his 83d year, made in precise one year previous to his coming at his 82d r, with his own hands, eight hundred and e y-six pair of men's pumps!

The office of the Bango Whig and Conrier was entered on Tuesday ht, the desk forced open and robbed of $67, A hard *case* for the poor printers.

The Steamer Telegra while on her passage to this city on Tuesday ning, broke her main shaft about eleven o'c She arrived in the forenoon yesterday. e Bangor passengers left here this morning e Bangor. Some days will be required to pu Telegraph right again. [Portland Argus.

☞A letter from western part of Lincoln County, informs us the prospects for crops in that vicinity is d. The late rains have given a new impuls vegetation. The grass will probably be tw -five per cent. larger than appearance indicat would be a week or ten days since. [Boston Recorder.

Whig days again.—The Boston Post of Thurs York, that Mr. Marsh build compel the eman to fight out of the smallest that ever a

GEN SCOTT.—The friends of Gen. Scott, in Pennsylvania have called a State convention to be held at Harrisburg, on the 26th of July.

Colman says:—"If there is any man who may eat his bread at peace with man and God, it is that man who has brought that bread out of the earth by his own honest industry. It is cankered by no fraud, it is wet by no tears, it is stained by no blood."

The very latest case of absence of mind that has come to our ears is that of a dandy who having purchased a poodle dog sent him into the house and crept himself into the kennel. *Nobody has yet discovered the mistake*, but all agree in calling it a decided case of "absence of mind."

Benjamin Franklin says, that "seven hours sleep is enough for a scholar, eight for a laborer, and nine for a *hog*."

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.—The following from a late number of the Paris Messenger, is evidence that the present large emigration to this country, is likely to continue, and even to increase:—

"Whole villages, including the rich as well as the poor, are emigrating, says a letter from Mentz, from Germany, to North America.—Three of those in Upper Hesse have, within a few months, been entirely abandoned, and several Rhenish Prussia are preparing to follow the example. A short time ago the whole of one of these villages passed through Mentz on its way to America, accompanied by its pastor and its schoolmaster."

MARRIED.

In Hartford, by Elder E. Harlow, on the 13th inst., Nathaniel Harlow, Esq. of Buckfield, to Mrs. Lucy Turner of the former place.

In Jay, Wm. Claryton, of Dixfield, to Sarah A. Wait, of Jay.

In Hallowell, Master James Snell, aged 19, to widow Joanna Thwing, 45, both of Industry, after a tedious courtship of one hour.

Oxford Democratic Convention.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the several Towns and Plantations in the County of Oxford, and also the Towns and Plantations composing the Oxford Senatorial District, are requested to send Delegates to a Convention to be held at the COURT HOUSE in PARIS, on *Wednesday, the seventeenth day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M.*, for the purpose of selecting candidates for Senators, and other County Officers, to be supported at the ensuing election.

All Towns and Plantations which give fifty Democratic votes, or a less number, will send one Delegate; over fifty and under one hundred and twenty-five, two; over one hundred and twenty-five and under two hundred and fifty, three; over two hundred and fifty and less than four hundred, four; over four hundred five Delgates.

Per Order of the County Committee.

Paris, June 24, 1842.

P. R. C.

THE members of PARIS RIFLE COMPANY are hereby notified and requested to appear at the Court House on Paris Hill, on Monday, the Fourth day of July next, at eight o'clock A. M., in full uniform, for the purpose of forming an escort to the temperance processsion.

Per Order.

June 27, 1842.

NOTICE.

THE UNIVERSALISTS of Paris Hill and vicinity are requested, one and all, to meet at the Meeting House on Monday, the Fourth of July at four o'clock P. M. A punctual attendance is requested.

Per Order.

June 27, 1842.

Foreclosure.

THE subscribers hereby give notice that they are the mortgagees of a parcel of land, it being a part of Lot No. 96, in the town of Turner, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, with the Buildings thereon, under a deed of mortgage from Philo Clark, dated Nov. 10, A. D. 1841, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County, Book 62, page 482, reference being had thereto for a more full description; and that the condition of said mortgage is broken. In consequence of said breach of the condition they therefore claim possession of said property, and give this notice to foreclose said mortgage, pursuant to the law in such case made and provided.

ST JOHN SMITH.
J. B. BROWN.

June 21, 1842. 3w8

Foreclosure.

THE subscriber gives notice that he is the Mortgagee of a parcel of land situated in the town of Andover, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, being the same that William Robinson mortgaged to Erastus P. Poor, July 9, 1838, recorded in the Records for said county, Book 54, page 474, to which reference may be had; said Poor assigned his mortgage to Smith & Brown, and said Brown assigned to St. John Smith. In consequence of the condition of said mortgage being broken I claim possession of said land, and give this notice to foreclose said mortgage pursuant to the law made and provided for such cases.

ST JOHN SMITH.

June 21, 1842. 3w8

Foreclosure.

THE subscribers hereby give notice that they are the Mortgagees of a tract of land lying in the towns of Minot and Hebron, in the State of Maine, being the same that Calvin Bucknam mortgaged to Smith & Brown by his Deed, date June 19, A. D. 1839, recorded in the Oxford Records, Book 58, page 25, to which reference may be had for a more full description. In consequence of the conditions of said mortgage being broken we claim possession of said property, and give this notice of foreclosing said mortgage, pursuant to the law made and providing for such cases.

ST JOHN SMITH.
J. B. BROWN.

June 21, 1842. 3w8

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

BENJA. RUSSELL,

late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from the twenty-fourth day of May 1842, are allowed said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and we will attend the service assigned us at the dwelling house of James Walker in said Bethel, on Thursday, the fourteenth day of July, and Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of November next, between the hours of one and five of the clock P. M. on each of said days.

SAMUEL BARROW, } Commissioners.
MICAJAH BLAKE, }

Bethel, May 31, 1842 3 6

Emancipation.

TO whom it may concern:—This may certify that I have this day relinquished to my son, ELIAS OLDHAM, his time, and do declare him free to act and trade for himself; and I shall neither claim any of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date. THADDEUS OLDHAM.

Witness: STEPHEN R. FLETCHER.

Peru, March 15th, 1842. *3w7

Dr. T. H. Brown,
SURGEON DENTIST,
PARIS HILL.

BONNETS, BONNETS.

A new supply of FLORENCE, and other kinds of the latest style of BONNETS, just received and for sale cheap, by

H. W. GOODNOW.

Norway, June 18, 1842. 7eop1f

BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners within and for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned respectfully represent that a County road was located through the town of Dixfield in said County and Carthage and Wilton in the County of Franklin, in the year A. D. 1840, on the petition of John H. Willard & 75 others, which said road has not been made, nor has anything been done thereto—that in fact said road is altogether inexpedient and not required for public convenience or necessity. We therefore pray that the same may be discontinued.

JOHN J. HOLMAN, } Selectmen of Dixfield for
JOHN B. MARROW, } 1842, in behalf of the In-
GEO. R. RANDALL, } habitants of said town.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, A. D. 1842

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners of said Counties of Oxford and Franklin will meet at Col. Samuel Morrell's Tavern in Dixfield, on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Chairman of the County Commissioners of said County of Franklin, and on the Clerks of the towns of Dixfield, Carthage, and Wilton, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Dixfield, Carthage, and Wilton, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, and in the Age, printed at Augusta, being the public Newspaper issued by the printer to the State, and in the Franklin Register, printed at Farmington, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

3w7 Attest—J. G COLE, Clerk.

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners within and for the County of Oxford.

THE inhabitants of Paris, in said County, respectfully represent that by the location of certain County roads in said town, the County road that lies between the north line of Emmor Rawson's land and the south line of land formerly owned and occupied by Levi Rawson and passing near the dwelling house of said Emmor Rawson and the dwelling house formerly occupied by said Levi Rawson all in said Paris, has become useless and unnecessary as a County road—Wherefore they pray that the same may be discontinued. In behalf of said inhabitants.

MOSES HAMMOND, } Selectmen
AMERICA THAYER, } of
EBEN'R THAYER. } Paris.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, A. D. 1842.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Emmor Rawson in Paris, on Thursday, the eleventh day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the Clerk of said town of Paris, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said Paris, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

6 Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

TEAMS! TEAMS!!

WANTED to contract for hauling one hundred thousand of Lumber from Norway to Harrison, and from Oxford to Portland. Inquire of

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, June 18, 1842. 7tf

Commissioners' Notice.

A further time of two months from the 24th day of May is allowed to the creditors of the estate of

TIMOTHY ABBOTT,

late of Andover, in said county, deceased, to bring in and prove their claims, and the undersigned, Commissioners on said estate, hereby give notice that they will attend to that service at the House of the late deceased on Wednesday, the 13th day of July next, at three o'clk in the afternoon.

EDWARD L. POOR, } Com'rs.
SILVANUS POOR, JR. }

June, 1842. 7

☞Washingtonian Celebration.

The members of the different Temperance Societies in Oxford County met at Rumford Corner on Saturday, the 11th day of June, for the purpose of choosing officers to preside at a Celebration in that place on the 4th of July next.—The meeting was called to order by Henry C. Rolfe, and made choice as follows:—

1st. Henry C. Rolfe, Chairman.
2d. Dr. Hiram Bartlett, Clerk.
3d. Gen Alvan Bolster, President.
4th. John Y. Dustin, Edward L. Poor, and John B. Marrow, Vice Presidents.
5th. James H. Farnum, Marshall.
6th. James C. Bean and Henry C. Rolfe, Deputy Marshalls.
7th. B. B. Murray, Orator.
8th. E. E. Hopkins, Chaplain.
9th. John M. Eustis, Toast Master.
10th. Albion K. Knapp, Assistant Toast Master.
11th. David Knapp, C. Small, H. Bartlett, M. W. Kimball, P. Kimball, P. Frost, P. M. Wheeler, A. Graham, S. G. Stevens, M. Monroe, W. P. Frost, and J. [illegible] Committee of Arrangements.

P. S. The procession will be formed at ten o'clock A. M. The public services will commence at eleven o'clock. Dinner at the Inn of J. Virgin, Esq at one o'clock, P. M.

HENRY C. ROLFE, Chairman.
HIRAM BARTLETT, Secretary.

Temperance Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the *North Paris Washington Total Abstinence Society* will be holden in the Meeting House at North Paris on MONDAY, the 4th of JULY next, at one o'clock P. M. Address by Col CHARLES ANDREWS, of Turner. Per order.

North Paris, June 17th, 1842.

OXFORD COUNTY TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The Annual Meeting of the Oxford County Temperance Convention will be holden in the Rev. Mr. Hurd's Meeting House, at Fryeburg, on Monday, the fourth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. An Address and other suitable exercises suitable to the occasion may be expected. The friends of the cause are invited to attend.

Per order of the Executive Committee.

LEVI WHITMAN.

Norway, June 20th, 1842.

Wanted---Immediately,

TWO or THREE APPRENTICE GIRLS to the Tailoring business. Enquire of

MICAH ALLEN.

Paris, June 14, 1842. 3w6

A NATURAL REMEDY,

Suited to our constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in

Wright's Indian Vegetable PILLS,

Of the North American College of Health.

These extraordinary Pills are composed of Plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil; and are therefore, better adapted to our constitutions than medicines concocted from foreign drugs however well they may be compounded; and as the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS* are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth

Subject to but one DISEASE,

viz: corrupt humors, and that said medicine cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted—a perseverance in their use, according to direction, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors (the cause of disease) in an easy and *NATURAL MANNER;* and while they every day

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, have been three years before the American public; and we can now say without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms, but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

Hitherto, very few of the numerous testimonials which have been received in favor of this extraordinary medicine have been published, as the medicine obtained its present great celebrity more by its own intrinsic goodness, than from extensive advertising. It has been deemed proper, however, to offer the following opinions of the public press, merely to show that the fame of the Indian Vegetable Pills is not confined to any one section, but is rapidly extending itself to every part of the Union.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempt of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meets with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an array of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction; and no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city, recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK Medicines, as they are indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D's constantly denouncing them. They are, however, becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

CAUTION.

This is to inform the public, that all genuine medicine has on the side of the boxes,

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

(INDIAN PURGATIVE,)

Of the North American College of Health.

And also round the border of the label, will be found in small type, "*Entered according to the act of Congress, in the year* 1840, *by* WM. WRIGHT, *in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern District of Pennsylvania*"

The public will also remember that all who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills, are provided with a certificate of agency, signed by

WILLIAM WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT

Of the North American College of Health

and that Pedlars are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine Medicine. All travelling agents will be provided with Certificates of Agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base impostors.

Beware of one A. L. NORCROSS, who is selling a Counterfeit Pill.

N. B. Buy of none except the following regularly appointed

AGENTS.

THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; O. H. Paine, South Paris; Ephraim Atwood, Buckfield; Winslow Hull, Hartford; John M. Deshon, Canton; Wm E Goodnow, Norway; Chas Durrell, Oxford; Wm F Welch, Welchville; Wm Cousins, Poland; Joseph Freeman, Minot Corner; James F Davis, Danville; John B Jones, Lewiston Falls; Mitchell & Bradford, Turner Village; John Blake & Son, Turner.

Sept. 1841. eSpisoreoply 18

THE LION OF THE DAY.

THE OLD DUTCH OR

GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

TO the Citizens of the United States and the Canadas is respectfully submitted this Directory to the means for regaining that which has been partially, and in some instances, totally lost.

What blessing should be prized above that of health, and who knows better how to prize the blessing, than those who have been deprived of it? It is an old adage, (and one that contains a wise injunction,) "in time of peace, prepare for war." We should in time of Health prepare for the attacks of that stealthy lurking foe, Disease. It would be wisdom to observe his movements, to scan well the form in which he approaches, and then to meet him with those means which are calculated to effect his overthrow. Those means are now before this enlightened and intelligent community. They are accessible to the poor as well as the rich, and I trust that those who regard the Constitution of man as one of the finest specimens of Divine workmanship, and the Laws by which that System is governed and directed, as originating in no other than in the councils of Heaven, will so far obey the injunctions of the latter as to provide the best safeguard for the former.

It is with the most flattering recommendations, subscribed by most eminent Medical gentlemen, not only in this Country, but also in Europe; that I offer this valuable Medicine to this American People.

Time and full opportunity for a fair and impartial trial have placed the Lion of the Day beyond the brand of Imposition, Humbug, Quackery, &c.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the vegetable kingdom, (being entirely free from any drug of a deleterious nature,) and adapted *particularly* to the cleansing of the Stomach, Blood, and the various secretions of the Human System, Billious Fevers, and Cholic, Fever and Ague, Jaundice, Scarlet Rash, Dispepsia, Heartburn, Costiveness, Asthma, and Liver Complaint have been cured, by using these Pills according to the directions accompanying each box.

It is not intended that this Medicine is a cure for all Diseases to which the human system is liable.

Many efforts have been made to compound a Medicine which would cure all Diseases, but have *failed*. Those Diseases enumerated above, are within the power of these Pills and a sure cure or relief is warranted.

Price 37 1-2 cents.

For Paris Hill, H. HUBBARD; South Paris, Otis H. Paine; North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee; Norway, E. C. Shackley; Wm. E. Goodnow; Oxford, Joseph Claflin, Seth C. Lane, Leonard Brown; Livermore, Job Haskell; East Livermore, Thomas Haskell, Jr.; Livermore Falls, Kimball & Walker; Canton, Joseph Holland, John Hearsey; Dixfield, Charles L. Curtis; East Rumford, Alvin Bolster; Rumford Center, D. K. Knapp, Joshua Graham; Rumford Point, Otis C. Bolster; Bethel, Elias M. Carter, Washington Bray; Rumford Falls, Charles S. Winslow. ep1y16

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CANTON VILLAGE, Me.

SALT RHEUM.

THE subscriber having, as he has reason to believe, discovered a certain cure for the Salt Rheum; and which may also be considered as a remedy for various other humors or cutaneous diseases, would inform the public that he has applied for and received the United States Letters Patent, from the proper authority at the city of Washington, for said remedy, which he denominates a Compound for the cure of the Salt Rheum and other Diseases of the Skin.

He is aware that some may doubt whether there is any cure for the disease. He has often doubted it himself. Many things however, once deemed impossible are now accomplished.

Salt Rheum, he knows, by said experience, is a disorder not easily conquered. He was himself dreadfully afflicted with it more than *twenty years*, and at times, for months together, was unable to labor, and sometimes even to walk, or dress himself. He applied to many physicians,—and tried various things prescribed by them and others, but found little relief.

In the spring of 1833, being very sick with the disease, he had well nigh given up all hope of recovery. At that time, he received from a friend a list of articles, chiefly indigenous to our own fields and forests, and admitted to be good for the complaint, which articles he immediately caused to be procured.—With these things, and others, which he had found in some degree beneficial, he formed a compound, and applied it to his diseased and distressed frame. In three weeks, (he can say with truth and pleasure, and he ought to do it with much gratitude,) he was comparatively well; and shortly after was restored to perfect health, so far as regards Salt Rheum; and continues so to this day, a period of seven years.

Thousands of persons afflicted by this grievous malady, have made use of this remedy, and as far as he can learn, it has rarely failed to give satisfaction. In many cases its good effects have been truly wonderful.

He will not state, as too many do, that his Compound is a cure for all diseases; but he has reason to believe that it is not only a cure for the Salt Rheum, but good for all humors, such as Ring Worm, Scald Head, Shingles, Leprosy, Itch, and especially good for the barber's or Jackson itch, &c. &c. It has also been used for the Piles with the best effect.

No person can fear any evil from it, however old, or young, or feeble, for it is simple and may be applied with safety.

The following certificates and recommendations show how effectual this remedy is, when properly applied, viz:—

Mr. N. A. Sprague, Agent for Nantucket, in a letter dated April 24th, 1840, to the patentee, says:—Many cures have been performed on this Island by using your *Compound*. In fact, in no instance where I have sold it, has it failed to give great satisfaction. I wish you to send me another box containing as the last, viz. 100 packages.

This newly discovered and valuable medicine, Trufant's Patent Compound, has already been proved by hundreds in this vicinity, to be a sure cure for *Salt Rheum*. It has affected cures after REGULAR PHYSICIANS had declared that the patients were incurable.

From the Portland Christian Mirror.

SALT RHEUM—TRUFANT'S COMPOUND.

We copy the following paragraph from the Lincoln Telegraph published in Bath, the residence of Mr. Trufant. The character of the man, the circumstances in which he made his discovery, as well as the many effectual tests to which his remedy has been subjected, are an all-quate guard to the public against imposition. The use of it by a member of our family has done much to secure our confidence in its efficacy. We hope Mr. Trufant will not suffer his care in the preperation to abate a single iota, in consequence of the growing demand for his compound. Let it not degenerate.

Remedy for Salt Rheum.—We call attention to the advertisement of this valuable medicine in another column. It has been supposed that no infallible remedy for this loathesome disease could be found. But from the numerous testimonials from individuals in almost every part of the country, which we have seen, and from the personal testimony of many of our friends and acquaintances, who have received permanent benefit from his medicine, we are constrained to believe that Mr Trufant has succeeded in discovering a compound which, if applied in a faithful manner, will entirely cure even the most obstinate cases. It is but a short time since Mr. Trufant has consented to spread this medicine before the public, but already many thousands have been induced to try it, and so far as can be ascertained, with the most flattering success, as the numerous certificates of patients, and letters from agents, now in his possession, will abundantly show. Not only is this remedy becoming extensively popular in this country, but by mere accident a bottle or package was carried by one of our shipmasters to an acquaintance in Havre, France. The properties of the medicine having been amply and wonderfully proved in an astonishing cure, the effect has been that orders for large quantities have been directed to the proprietor, to be forwarded to Havre and its vicinity. All who are troubled with the Salt Rheum, will do well to give it a faithful trial.

The undersigned, inhabitants of Bath, certify that we have used the medicine prepared by William D. Trufant, as a remedy for the Salt Rheum, and have found it to be the best we have ever known; and having no doubt that it is a valuable discovery, take the liberty to recommend it to all who are afflicted with that inveterate malady.

Daniel Marston, Jr.	Nath'l Sweasy,
Thomas Donnel,	William Gardiner,
Elwill Robinson,	Jesse Rassell,
A. L. Stimson,	A. W. Turner,
James Hamilton,	Aaron Donnell,
Henry C. Donnell,	Martin Anderson,
Thos. P. L. Webb,	Elisha Higgins,
Luke Lambard,	H. B. Webb, Jr.

Prepared and sold by the subscriber at his store in Water street, Bath, Maine. Also, by

Wm. E. GOODNOW, Norway,

Agent for the County of Oxford. The following persons are also appointed Agents, viz:—Andover, Lewis Crockett; Bethel Hill, R. A. Chapman & Co.; Dixfield, C. T. Chase;—Greenwood, J. & W. Stevens; Hartford, W. Hall; Woodstock, J. R. Briggs; Rumford, Otis C. Bolster; Sumner, ——; Waterford, Jethaun Goodnow; Albany, —— Lovejoy.

Price—One Dollar, with full directions.

All letters from abroad must be Post paid.

WM. B. TRUFANT.

March 1, 1842. eop1y43

Treasurer's Notice,—PORTER.

Non-Resident Money Tax, 1841.

Owner's Names.	Dist. of Range	No. of Lot,	No. of Acres,	Dollars Value,	Highway Tax for 1840.	Amount of Tax
Heirs of Wm. Towl, Esq.	C	6	38	$29	72	
do do	C	7	36	27	66	
do do	C	8	20	15	35	
do do	C	9	12	9	22	
do do	C	13	80	60	1 52	
do do	C	16	50	25	60	
do do	C	17	54	41	1 01	
do do	D	1	60	50	1 32	
do do	D	2	142	71	1 85	
do do	D	3	148	74	1 85	
do do	D	4	148	74	1 85	
do do	D	5	148	74	1 85	
do do	D	6	30	23	54	
do do	D	7	32	29	2 01	
do do	D	10	79	79	1 97	
do do	D	15	45	73	1 82	
do do	D	16	165	78	1 97	
do do	D	17	5	4	7	
do do	E	1	5	5	10	
One store and stable formerly occupied by W. G. Coolbroth at Porter Village	E			85	2 14	
	A	1	19	29	72	
	A	2	37	46	87	2 09
	A	3	44	44	1 07	
	B	1	100	75	1 88	
	B	2	15	11	26	
	B	3	50	50	1 26	
	B	7	70	84	2 10	
	C	1	100	75	1 88	
	C	2	61	64	1 59	
	C	5	32	24	59	
	G	2	40	40	1 07	
Unknown,					$40 86	

This certifies that this list contains all of the non-resident tax committed in the Bills committed to me to collect for the year 1841, which remains unpaid at this time, which I turn over to Benjamin French, Treasurer for the Town of Porter for the year 1842.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, Collector for the town of Porter, 1842.

Porter, June 3d, 1842.

The above is a true copy of the Non-resident tax turned to me by Joseph Taylor, Collector for the town of Porter for 1841. BENJAMIN FRENCH,

Treasurer of Porter for 1842.

Porter, June 11th, 1842, 3w6*

THE MOST HIGHLY APPROVED MEDICINE NOW IN GENERAL USE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is believed to be deservedly the most popular Medicine ever known in America, for Coughs, Cold, Asthma or Phthisic, Consumption, and Whooping Cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been very extensively used for about fifteen years; and its reputation has been constantly increasing. So universally popular has this article become that it may now be considered as a standard article in a large part of the United States and British Provinces. Many families keep it constantly by them, considering it the most safe as well as certain remedy for the above complaints. The Proprietors have received, and are receiving numerous recommendations from many of our best Physicians, who make use of it in the practice. The names of a few individuals who have given their testimony in favor of this article are here subjoined, and for a more full account see the envelope to the bottle.

Doct. Amory Hunting,	Doct. Samuel Morrill,
" Truman Abel,	" Timothy Bayley,
" Jere. Ellsworth,	" Albert Guild.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. Thomas Brown.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed, Gent.,—The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, has been extensively used, in the section of the country where I reside, for several years past, and has justly acquired a high reputation in consumptive complaints. So far as my knowledge extends, it has never disappointed the reasonable expectation of those who have it.

THOMAS BROWN, M. D.

Concord, N. H., May 11, 1831.

Messrs. Reed, Wing & Cutler, Gentlemen,—I feel it a duty I owe the public, and especially to hundreds of my fellow beings who are now suffering under different diseases of the lungs, to give you a statement of the good effects I have experienced from the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. Having from my youth up been troubled with different complaints of the lungs, such as spitting of blood, a dry troublesome cough, frequently hoarseness, with severe fits of coughing, and indeed all the symptoms of consumption, and from time to time I have consulted several eminent pysicians, and have taken much medicine, but I received little or no relief, and at last they told me there was no help for me; that my case was beyond their medicines. In the spring of 1827 I was advised by a friend to try the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. I obtained two bottles, and on trial I was surprised to find so sudden and effectual relief which it gave me, and after using it about five weeks all my complaints were entirely removed, and I was restored to good health. Since that time I have kept it constantly by me, in case of appearance of any of the above complaints.

I have known a large number of cases where all other medicines have failed of affording any relief, the Balsam was at length resorted to, and speedily effected a cure. I would therefore recommend to every person that has any of the above complaints, on their first appearance to take the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, which they will find a safe, convenient and positive cure. Respt. yours, T. P. MERRIAM.

New Bedford, Mass. July 30, 1841.

☞ *Counterfeits.*—Beware of Imposition. Each genuine Bottle is enclosed in a *blue* wrapper, on which is a *yellow* Label, signed by WM. JOY'N. GUTLER. None other can be genuine of a later date than *December* 1839. The signature of SAMPSON REED will be continued for a short time.

The great celebrity of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been the cause of attempts to introduce spurious articles, which by partially assuming the name of the genuine, are calculated to mislead and deceive the public. Among these mixtures are "*Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balsam,*" "*American Pulmonary Balsam,*" "*Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup,*" "*Pulmonary Balsam,*" and others. Purchasers should enquire for the *Age* sold by its whole name—THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, and see that it has the marks and signatures of the genuine. Each bottle and seal is stamped "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam."

For sale by REED WING & CUTLER, (late Lowe & Reed) wholesale dealers in drugs, medicines, paints and dye stuffs, No. 54 Charles Street, Boston, and by Druggists and country merchants generally in New England, and in the principal places throughout the United States and British Provinces. Price 50 cents.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent. ep1y19

DR SEARS'

UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN,

Or: Blood-Root Pills.

THESE truly Vegetable Pills are eminently useful in all cases where PHYSIC is required. They operate more effectually upon the LIVER and BILIARY DUCTS, than any ever before offered to the public. They consequently set the Bile, which is the principal Fluxile of the system at liberty, thus removing costiveness, curing Dyspepsia, liver complaint, indigestion, Dropsy and all other diseases which depend on an impure state of the blood. In point of economy as well as efficacy, these Pills are without a rival as the price for a box of thirty pills is only twenty-five cents. They are warranted to be composed of the best materials. For certificates of cures and further particulars see bill of directions, which accompanies each Box.

☞ All persons who sell the genuine article will be furnished with a Certificate of Agency signed by the proprietor in his own hand writing.

All orders and communications may be directed to BLASDEL & THURSTON, East Thomaston, the present proprietors.

AGENTS *for the* BLOOD-ROOT PILLS *in Oxford County:*

HIRAM HUBBARD and THOMAS CROCKER, Paris Hill; O. H. Paine, South Paris; L. Washburn, North Paris; W. E. Goodnow, Norway; L. S. Bumpus, and S. Myrick, Hebron; O. Taylor, Oxford; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford Corner; O. C. Bolster Rumford Point; Graham, Rumford; J. C. Kimball, Bethel Hill & W. Stephens, Greenwood; C. Howe, Sumner; Wm. Walker, Peru; A. Cole & Co., Buckfield; P. Clark, Hall & Bradford, Turner; J. M. Deshon, Canton; J. Cole, A. Hobbs, and L. Waterman, Livermore; C. H. Crafts, Minot. 1y10

LEWIS' ARABIAN HAIR OIL.

THE knowledge of a highly esteemed Oil for the Hair was obtained by the subscriber from a distinguished ARABIAN country, and in France almost universally in that dies and young men to make popular article with the ladies it healthy and lively appearance, and preserve its beauty to an advanced age. Decidedly the best Oil that was ever used in this or any other country for preventing the hair from coming off, giving life to the roots, and making it grow long and soft. Also darkens it and gives a beautiful gloss.

ROBERT LEWIS, HALLOWELL.

☞ Prepared and sold by the Proprietor, SAMUEL ARMSTRONG, Hallowell, Me.

AGENTS.—Hubbard & Marble, Paris Hill—O. H. Paine, South Paris—G. J. Ordway, Norway—Joseph Nelson, Winthrop. E. Ladd, Augusta and Co. 3m3

HENDORA HERSEY

HAS just returned from Boston and offers a full assortment of

MOUSLINS DE LAINES, ALPACAS, SARSONET CLOTHS,

CALICOES,

From eleven to thirty cts. per yard.

Silk & Cotton Velvet.

SHAWLS; GLOVES; TRIMMINGS for Gentlemen's Clothes.

Dress & Bonnet Silk.

CLOAK CLOTHS.

A splendid assortment of RIBBONS, LACES, and a variety of smaller articles at low prices.

Miss M. will keep Bonnets on hand and make to order.

Oxford, Nov. 1841. tf 27

WILLIAM B. BENNETT,

Attorney at Law,

BUCKFIELD, Me.

HAVING been supplied with all necessary papers is now ready to assist those who purpose to avail themselves of the provisions of the Bankrupt Law. Any business under said Act entrusted to him will be faithfully attended to.

March 3, 1842. 44

BEFORE THE AMERICAN PUBLIC NEARLY SEVEN YEARS.

Benjamin Brandreth's Pills.

THIS vegetable and truly innocent medicine, PURIFIES THE BLOOD, and immediately stays the further PROGRESS OF DISEASE in the bodies of those whose powers of life are not already exhausted. Where human means can avail, there scarcely is any complaint, or form of sickness, that the BRANDRETH PILLS do not relieve and generally cure. Although these pills produce a KNOWN EFFECT, that effect is not to prostrate the body, as with other medicines, but the frame is invigorated by the removal of the cause of weakness, the morbid, the vitiated humors from the blood.

Harmless in themselves, they merely

ASSIST NATURE

To throw out the occasion of sickness from the body, and they require no alteration in the diet or clothing.

In fact, the human body is better able to sustain without injury, the inclemency of the weather, while under the influence of this INFECTION DESTROYER, DISEASE ERADICATING MEDICINE, than at any other time.

The importance of Brandreth's Pills for seamen and travellers is, therefore, self evident.

By the timely use of this Medicine how much anxiety and sickness might we not prevent! Cold, Billious affections, Typhus, Scarlet and fevers of all kinds, would be unknown! But where sickness does exist, let no time be lost, let the BRANDRETH PILLS be at once sent for, that the Remedy may be applied, without further loss of time.

—TO BE REMEMBERED—

That Brandreth's Pills have stood a seven years' test in the United States.

That they are a vegetable and innocent medicine, yet all powerful for the removal of disease, whether chronic or recent infectious, or otherwise.

That they purify the blood, and stay the further progress of disease in the human body.

That, in many cases, where the dreadful ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where, to all appearance, no human means could save life, have patients by the use of these pills, been restored to good health; the devouring disease having been completely eradicated.

That a DEATH BLOW has been struck upon counterfeits, READ WHAT FOLLOWS.

Security to the patrons of Brandreth's Pills.

NEW LABELS.

The New Labels on a single Box of the Genuine Brandreth's Pills, contain

☞ 5063 LETTERS!!!! ☜

In consequence of the great variety of Counterfeit Labels of PRETENDED Brandreth's Pills, and which, in many instances, so nearly resemble in outward appearance the genuine of the old style, as often to deceive the unwary; Doctor Brandreth, acting under a sense of duty to the public, has employed those celebrated artists, Messrs Perkins & Durand, who have succeeded in producing at great cost three New Labels, from steel, of extreme difficulty of execution, and of so complicated a nature, as to amount to an impossibility of imitation, being considered by judges a master-piece in the art of engraving.

The Border of the top, and also of the under label, is composed of the most elaborate and chaste pattern of lace work. To crown the climax of these beautiful labels, the paper upon which they are printed is previously printed with Red Ink, after a design so exquisite and minute as to DEFY competition; the top and the under label each contain the words "BENJ. BRANDRETH'S PILLS," written in red ink nearly two hundred times—the top & under label containing, therefore, upwards of five thousand letters.

There is also upon the top, the under, and the side label, two signatures of Dr. Brandreth; one being his regular signature thus—*B Brandreth*; and the other his full signature, thus—Benjamin Brandreth: both being the signatures of the writing of Dr. Brandreth, to imitate which is forgery.

The Brandreth Pills having these labels upon them, can be relied upon as the true and genuine

Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office, 241 Broadway, N. Y.

N. E. OFFICE,

19, HANOVER STREET, 19, BOSTON.

Sub-Agents in Oxford County will be supplied by Mr. JOHN O. LANGLEY, my only traveling Agent in Maine—or by ordering from my *Principal N. E. Office*, 19, HANOVER STREET, 19—BOSTON.

NEVER think to procure GENUINE BRANDRETH PILLS in Oxford County but of the following regular Agents for their sale.

PARIS,	THOMAS CROCKER.
Paris, N.	Alanson Briggs & Co.
Paris Cape,	C. P. Kittredge.
Albany,	Jacob H Lovejoy & Co.
Bethel,	Ira C. Kimball.
"	E. M. Carter.
"	Washington Bray.
"	—— Ward.
Buckfield,	Artemas F. Cole & Co.
Canton,	J. M. Deshon.
Denmark,	Gibson & Ingalls.
Dixfield,	J. N. & C. Stanley.
Fryeburg,	H. C. Boswell.
Hartford,	Winslow Hall.
Hiram,	John V Hubbard.
Livermore,	Samuel R Nason.
"	Jefferson Coolidge.
"	Kelsey & Kimball.
"	Britton & Washburn
Lovell,	James Walker.
Mexico,	Curtis P. Howe.
Norway,	W. E Goodnow.
Oxford,	Charles Durell.
Porter,	John Huggins.
Rumford,	Joshua Graham
"	Otis C Bolster.
"	Alvin Bolster.
Sweden,	Benjamin Nevers
Turner,	Mitchell & Bradford.
"	Philo Clark.
"	Ezekiel Martin.
Waterford,	Abel Houghton.
"	Jotham Goodnow.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

Sole Proprietor of Brandreth's P. L. Pills.

April 1, 1842. eply30ns3os

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, expecting to leave town about the last of September next, requests all persons indebted to him, either by note or account, to make payment previous to that time, as he will, after that time, be under the necessity of leaving all unsettled demands with an Attorney for collection

☞ WOOL will be taken in payment at fair prices, if delivered at his residence within forty days.

EBENEZER DRAKE.

North Paris, June 1, 1842. tf 5

Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, JEREMIAH EASTMAN did on the eighth day of May, A. D 1840, convey in Mortgage to [illegible] of Deeds a certain tract of land situate in Fryeburg, being [illegible] of a lot laid out to the right of Benjamin [illegible] description in Division, reference to the Registry [illegible] condition of Eastern District of the County of Oxford, Hapgood hereby [illegible] 6th, pages 426 & 427, for further claims possession of said premises; and whereas the [illegible] foreclose said Mortgage is broken, the said William [illegible] pursuant to law, that he [illegible] gaged premises, and to [illegible] son broken.

June 15, 1842.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed and taken Administrator of the estate of *ISAAC HUNT*, late of Hancock, in the county of Hillsborough, New Hampshire, deceased, by giving bond as the trust of he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to him.

EBENEZER [illegible]

Bethel, May 24, 1842. *3w7

HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

Dr. S. O. Richardson's Concentrated

Sherry Wine Bitters,

PUT up in octagon Bottles, and the ingredients to make the same put up in pressed packages; for sale by all the Druggists and most of the W. I. Goods Dealers in Boston and vicinity. Also, by my agents in all the principal towns throughout New England and the Southern and Western States.

Z. S. HALL BARRINGTON, corner of Sackville street, Halifax, is general agent for the British Provinces.

P. S. BARNARD, W. G. SKINNER, and PERRY MORSE are my only authorized travelling agents.

Office 15 Hanover Street, Boston.

75 cents per Bottle; 50 cents per paper.

The following are selected from a large number of Editorial notices.

From the Dover, (N. H.) Gazette.

Dr. Richardson's Bitters.—In our columns may be found an advertisement of the Vegetable Bitters, prepared by Dr. S. O. Richardson, of South Reading, Mass. They are, as said to be, undoubtedly composed of a variety of valuable and purely vegetable matter; and from our own experience as well as others, we can speak highly of their renovating and invigorating effects upon the system. We have a good opinion of the Bitters, as they are not a quack nostrum, but discovered, prepared and vended by a regular Physician, a graduate of the College of our own State, and who has said but little by way of puffing them himself, but leaves it to those who try them to judge themselves. For the diseases that many are liable to in the spring and summer, such as Debility, Dyspepsia, Billious and Nervous complaints, &c. we do not hesitate to say that these Bitters will be found a safe, agreeable and effectual restorative. As good health is one of the greatest of earthly blessings, we would early advise those laboring under such diseases, to make trial of Dr. Richardson's Bitters; they can do no harm and may do much good, as we are confident in many cases they have. Vegetables and vegetable medicine are unquestionably the most congenial to the human system.

From the News-Letter, Exeter, N. H.

☞ Dr. Richardson's Bitters, advertised in another column, are highly spoken of in this vicinity by gentlemen who are not in the habit of drinking bitters (any more than the good gir was of going to meeting,) for the PLEASURE of it. We have no taste for these things ourselves, being quite bitter enough already, without the aid of rue, wormwood or quassia. Nevertheless, if afflicted with the prevalent diseases enumerated in the advertisement, and obliged to become either a 'pill swallower' or a bitter-bibber, we should be inclined to call at Grant's and enquire the way to 'Health and Strength' of Doctor Richardson.

From the Bristol County Democrat, Taunton, Mass.

Richardson's Bitters.—Of the numerous medicines which are advertised in our paper from time to time, we know but little—their virtues must be known only to those who have made use of them. But with Dr. S. O. Richardson's Bitters we are somewhat acquainted. These Bitters we used in our family last summer, for general debility and headache, and much relief was derived from them. Those who may be subject to nervous headache, will find the Bitters very beneficial—they proved so in the case to which we refer.

From the Barnstable Patriot.

'HEALTH AND STRENGTH!'—To regain or preserve these, is the great desideratum. Nothing that we know of will do it more effectually, this warm weather, than 'Dr. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters.' Try 'em—the strictest temperance man need not be afraid of the alcohol in them. There is no more of it than is absolutely necessary to preserve the SPIRIT of the 'ROOTS AND HARBS' of which they are compounded.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the DOCT'S OFFICE, 15 HANOVER St., BOSTON.

J. S. KELLY & CO., and E. MASON, wholesale agents Portland.

AGENTS:—Paris, HENRY HOWE; S. Paris, A. Field; Norway, G. J. Ordway, Harrison, G. & E. Blake; North Bridgton, J. Haxes, Jr.; Denmark, Gibson & Ingalls; Brownfield, D. Tyler; Fryeburg, H. C. Boswell; Lovell, J. Walker; Sweden B. Nevers; Bridgton, C. Parker.—eGno52

LUMBER, LUMBER.

ALL kinds of building materials may be had on demand, or at short notice, such as clear, merchantable and refuse Boards, (thick and thin,)—square timber of various sizes—eve gutters, joist, &c. Clapboards and shingles, all qualities. Lime and Brick. Laths, Window Sash, Glass, Nails, sheet Lead, Zinc, &c. &c. on application to WM. E GOODNOW, at Norway-Village, or JOHN HOWE, Jr., at Steep Falls.

Norway, April 12, 1842. tf 49

Notice of Foreclosure.

THIS is to give notice that I am Mortgagee of a certain lot of land and the buildings thereon, situated in Brownfield, County of Oxford, bounded and described as follows, viz:—Being the easterly end of Lot No. thirty-two on A Range containing fifty acres—Also, twenty acres adjoining, and for further description reference may be had to a Mortgage given by Nicholas B. and John Dresser of Haverhill, County of Essex, and Commonwealth of Mass. to the subscribers, dated Sept. 30, 1835, and recorded in Oxford Registry, Western District, Book 16, page 553 & 554; and the conditions of said Mortgage having been broken, he claims possession of the above described premises and a foreclosure of said Mortgage according to the Statute in such case made and provided. WILLIAM MOORE.

Brownfield, June 10, 1842. *5

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,

DEPUTY SHERIFF,

FOR THE COUNTIES OF

CUMBERLAND & OXFORD,

POLAND, Me.

Spring Goods! Spring Goods!!

CHARLES F. KITTREDGE,

WOULD inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received from Boston a good assortment of

NEW GOODS,

which he will sell at LOW PRICES for CASH, or approved credit.

He also has, and intends to keep, on hand all kinds of

LUMBER,

such as Boards, Plank, Shingle and Clapboards.

South Paris, April 11th, 1842. tf 49

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff,

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

Feb. 14, 1842. 41

Administrators' & Guardians'

DEEDS

FOR SALE, AT THE

OXFORD DEMOCRAT OFFICE.

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

TURNER-VILLAGE, Me.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

George W. Millett,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One Dollar and Fifty cents in advance. ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms; the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.—A reasonable deduction will be made for *cash in advance*, and no credit will be given for a longer period than *three months*.

COMMUNICATIONS and LETTERS on business must be *Post-Paid* to insure attention.

Book and Job Printing executed with neatness and despatch.